The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,298—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples instead of Malta, if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime:—

[illegible] ... 31st March.
[illegible] ... 28th April.
[illegible] ... 12th May.
Indus ... 26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, [illegible] Feb., 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAMERS to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— [illegible]	2359	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Mar.
L. [illegible]	3502	700	A. E. Barlow	17th „
— [illegible]	2332	500	J. Orman	24th „
L. [illegible]	3130	550	W. A. Seaton	31st „
— Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. Rome	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
— [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21st „
L. [illegible]	3120	500	J. B. Chapman	28th „
— [illegible]	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. [illegible]	4100	750	E. D. Edmond	12th „
— [illegible]	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
L. Indus	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th „
				Tuesday.
— Bokhara	2932	500	J. Orman	30th May.
L. Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— Kashgar	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. Verona	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— Surat	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class ..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class ..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 2nd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do. ..	350		II do.	350	
III do. ..	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra [illegible] will be charged for at rates which can be obtained from the Agent.

The following [illegible] other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route.
From Genoa, I Class	R 95		R 80
„ II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples, I do.	do.	145	do.	130
„ II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA ..	G. Spurii	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE ..	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS ..	G. Marussig	2,391	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi ..	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said ..	320	255	131 0
To Suez ..	300	240	122 0
To Aden ..	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE four above advertised steamers, viz:—

HUNGARIA, appointed to sail on the 8th March,
DAPHNE, do. do. 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June.

Will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	25th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	5th April.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin.	2,700	400	17th May.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, [illegible] tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with recent improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed. Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL ROUND THE GLOBE. [illegible] travelling through India are under the [illegible] of the Government of India and the [illegible] India, and are intended exclusively [illegible] travellers. [illegible] agents of the Italian Government [illegible] THOS. COOK & SON [illegible] passengers from India which will [illegible] Rome, Florence, Milan, &c. [illegible] apply to THOS. COOK & SON, originators of the European [illegible] established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sails on TUESDAY, 21st March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR [illegible] MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

S. S. THESSALY FROM LIVERPOOL.
S. S. HARTLEPOOLS FROM LONDON.

THESE steamers have arrived and are discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees should take delivery of their goods at once.

No claims will be admitted after the steamers leave.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 5th March, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	18	0
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.		
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16	0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMED YFOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, YCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ... Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
„ Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints	4-0 „
„ Mill board	0-14 as. per lb.
„ Rope packing	1-12 „ „
„ Wick	2-0 „ „

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 9TH,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO THE
SIMONSEN'S OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT COMPANY
BY THE LEADING AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Prior to the departure of the Company by the Steamer *Kashgar* TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 10th,
THIS BEING POSITIVELY THE
LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THESE CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

The following Grand and Select Programme will be presented:—

PART 1.

1. Piano Forte Duet—Chant de Guerre (Herz)—Miss Schmuck and Herr Colonna.
2. Romance l'Amor Funesto (Donizetti)—Signor Luisitti.
3. Violin Solo—Scene de Ballet (De Bercot)—Martin Simonsen.
4. Duet.—Il Trovatore (Verdi)—Miss Leonora and Signor Luisitti, accompanist Mr. Inzoli.
5. Non è ver (Matter)—Mr. Ker.
6. Scena and Aria—La Traviata (Verdi)—Miss Martina, accompanied by Mr. Briner.

PART 2.

1. Barcarola T[illegible] (Tosti)—Signor Luisitti.
2. Piano Solo—Gazella (Hoffmann)—Miss Schmuck.
3. Song—Alas, those Chimes. From Maritana (Wallace) Miss Dwight.
4. Romanza—Alla Stella Confidente: with Violin Obligato (Robandi)—Miss Leonora and Martin Simonsen, Pianist Mr. Inzoli.
5. Duet—Oh, that we two were Maying (Balfe)—Miss Martina and Mr. Ker, accompanied by Mr. Briner.
6. Violin Solo—The Bird on the Tree (Simonsen)—Martin Simonsen.
7. English Duet from Der Freischutz (Weber)—Misses Leonora and Martina Simonsen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Reserve Seats Rs. 4; Second Seats Rs. 2.
Doors open at 8-30; Concert to commence at 9 P.M. (Bombay time.)
Tickets for reserved seats to be obtained from SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Apology of Al Kindy; by Sir W. Muir	2	0
Autobiography of Kate Coventry; by G. J. W. Melville	0	6
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide February 1882	2	4
Care and Treatment of the Insane in Private Dwellings; by L. A. Weatherby	1	0
Children's Fancy Works and Doll Book	0	10
Christianity and Secularism	1	8
College Days at Oxford; by Rev. H. C. Adams	2	4
Errors in the use of English; by W. B. Hodgson	2	4
Free Trade versus Fair Trade; by T. H. Farrer	0	10
Life of H. R. H. The Prince Consort. Part IV; by Sir T. Martin	0	6
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion for 1882	0	12
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Annual for 1882	0	12
London Journal, Vol. LXXIV.	3	0
My Love; by E. L. Linton	2	4
On and Off Duty; by S. P. Oliver	8	12
Philosophy of Self-Consciousness; by P. F. Fitzgerald	3	12
Prairie and Forest: a Guide the Field Sports of North America; by P. Gillmore	4	12
Rise of the Dutch Republic; by J. L. Motley	2	4
Secularism: a debate between Rev. J. McCann and C. Bradlaugh	0	6
Schiller by J. Sime (Foreign Classics)	1	8
Short Notes on Tactics and Reconnaissance; by Captain J. R. J. Jocelyn	1	8
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
La Faustin, par E. de Goncourt	2	4
La Fin du Marquisat d'aurel; par H. de la Madeline	1	0
Les Fonds Perdus; par H. de la Madeline	1	0
Les Vingt Hint Jours D'Anais; par G. Cludin	2	0
L'Homme Qui Tue; par H. Lafontaine	2	4
Oui et Non	2	4
Trop Fiere; par L. Depret	2	4
Une Passion Fatale; par G. Jeanneret	1	4
Zingara; par C. Deslys	1	0

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE,
"THE NEW DIAMOND BLACK,"

AN exceedingly rich Blue-black dye, pronounced to be PERFECTLY FAST, but care must be taken that no washing powders are made use of.

	Per pair.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, extra fine quality, embroidered silk clock	Rs. 4-8
CHILDREN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 2-10

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upperstoried BUNGALOW situated on the most pleasant spot on Pedder-road, containing four rooms, Bed, Dressing, and Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining. All open to the westerly breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 15th March for about six months certain, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon Partridge. It is well known as the best Bungalow in that locality, and was formerly occupied by our well known citizen Arthur Crawford, Esq., for years together. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

JUST ON HAND.

GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCHES, six Holes jewelled, spring capped, set hands behind sunk, seconds, double spring Case. Best quality, by John Jones, of 338, Strand, London.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the lower part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Captain Clark. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon at present occupied by P. Dewar, Esq. Rent, Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 10th March for six months, "KATE-VILLE," at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

SHIP ALBUERA, CAPTAIN ROBINSON, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods from alongside in the stream, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Albuera.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of FRESH PROVISIONS, live stock and fodder to Her Majesty's Ships at Bombay, including Her Majesty's Indian and other Troopships (for troops and crew).

Applications for forms of Tender must be made to the Commander, H. M. S. Woodlark, Bombay; and the Tenders should be sent (in duplicate) to that officer not later than the first day of April next. The coverings of the Tenders to be marked "Tenders H. M. Ships."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
T. NESHAM, Commander.
Bombay, 8th March, 1882.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF KANGRA VALLEY COL. HAWES' "MONSIMBUL" TEAS.

AS we have removed to our new premises in No. 22, Church Gate Street, and commenced business with New Stock of Teas, Messrs. Crawford and Co. have been instructed by us to sell by public auction on Saturday, the 11th of March, at 2 p.m., at our late Tea Emporium in Hornby-row, next door to Mrs. Hunt, all our remaining Stock of Indian Teas, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Souchong Mixtures, Bohea, &c., from the well-known Colonel Hawe's "Monsimbul" Plantation, in 50lb. chests, one pound tins and in foil packets. The Public of Bombay and outstations are therefore invited to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to provide themselves with these superior, pure, and unadulterated Indian Teas at very low prices.

M. H. [illegible] & Co.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTROPLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES—Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS—Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES—Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS—In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. [illegible]
CLARET JUGS—All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES—All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES—With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 110
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS—All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES—All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES—All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS—In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS—Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS—Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON 1882.

HOAR & Co.

HAVE a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, were every REQUISITE for the journey can at once be supplied. A large assortment of DECK CHAIRS from Rs. 8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.
THE TRAVELLERS OUTFITTERS.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS KATE THOBURN,
(MRS. MERER)
AND
MR. F. MERER.
AT 9 PRECISELY,
MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
To be followed by an adaptation from Charles Dickens'
BLEAK HOUSE
JO.
Seats may be booked at SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
Prices as usual.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MISS EMMA MARKHAM,
VAUDEVILLE,
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
AND
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

IL. FIOR. DE L. MONDO.

THE best kind of Cigarettes at Rs. 2 per box of 100.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 5-30 o'clock p. m. (official time), to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all members of the Society is particularly requested.

The distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable L. Ashburner, C.S.I., C.S., Vice Patron, in the chair.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain, Honorary Treasurer.
Byculla, 9th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1882, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras Time).

T. S. WEIR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Hony. Secretaries.

BUSINESS:
Reconsideration of the scale of relief and other questions relating thereto.
Bombay, 8th March, 1882.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time), at the Offices of the Association, No. 18, Rampart-row, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the statemnt of the accounts of the Association and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1881.
2. To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association.
3. To elect five members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 8th March, 1882.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Two very comfortable bungalows now available, to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 300 a month.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—We have stayed here 24 months from January last. In every respect we have been comfortable and well fed. I can strongly recommend the bungalows in the compound for a family not wishing to undertake a private house on their own account.—A. RUSSELL, Superintendent of Prince's Dock. Bombay, 16th March, 1881.

EURASIAN or PORTUGUESE CLERK WANTED. Salary, Rs. 30 a month. Apply "B. A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, 6 H.-P. ENGINE by Ransomes, Sims and Head, fitted with Patent Straw Burner. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

AT BENNETT'S on SATURDAY, owner going Home, English-built Stanhope PHAETON. Roan Arab, 4 off, high-caste, and fast.

WANTED, employment by a European CLERK. Five years London experience. Best Testimonials. Address "Z.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

AT reduced prices.—Sandalwood work, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Card Cases and other various articles. Glenroy & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

PONY and DOG-SHOW—TUESDAY, 14th instant.—Entries close TO-DAY. Class, name, and age with entrance fees to be sent to Honorary Secretary, at the Gymkhana.

WANTED, to ADVANCE upon personal security to a good gentleman, either Native or European, who holds good appointment. Apply to "B." care of this paper.

ARRIVAL of Fresh Preserved Provisions, Oilmanstores, and many other household requisites. BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Meadow-street, and 71, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

GRAND SOCIAL TEA.—M. E. Church, Grant-road, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. A prominent feature will be singing by Messrs. Willis, of America. Admission by ticket at Re. 1 each, to be had at the Tract Society's Depot and the Methodist Book Concern.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—An English Gentleman residing a few miles out of Bombay requires a European lady as Housekeeper. Age from 20 to 25, must be of prepossessing appearance, good tempered, thrifty, and able to take the entire management of a small establishment. Preference given to a good Pianiste and linguist. No Portuguese or half-castes need apply. By letter only to "Briton," care of Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, three months old, Rs. 15. Father, prize Dog; Mother, Champion Bred, both sides. Messrs. CURSETJEE, Nuggur.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHAETON and Tonga Dawks ready laid to Mahableshwar and Sattara. Terms very moderate. PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Stage Coach Proprietor, Main St., Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

BRIGHTON.—To let, 15, Portland Place, for a short or long term, rent moderate, a well furnished and commodious house in a capital situation near the sea. Apply Capt. Collen, Mily. Dept., Calcutta.

WANTED, for the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, European or Native. Apply with testimonials to the Agents, at No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Hand, Rs. 60; Foot, Rs. 80; Hand and Foot, Rs. 90. Tailors, Rs. 95; Tailors with two needles, Rs. 110. Boot and Shoemakers from Rs. 100 to Rs. 180. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, in or near Hyderabad (Deccan) a pair of Galloway Carriage HORSES with good double [illegible]. They must be [illegible] fast. Arab or Waler [illegible] to weight [illegible] with all particulars [illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the [illegible] now in the occupation of THACKER [illegible] Apply to the MANAGER.

THACKER [illegible]

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the [illegible] desirable TOP-FLOOR in Rampart Row [illegible] offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., now in occupation of Frazer Hore, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

ALSO the part of the ground-floor in the front, admirably adapted for a SHOP. Rent [illegible] moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a splendid OFFICE in Meadow-street, Fort. Rent Rs. [illegible] only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, furnished, with immediate possession, up to the end of December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, containing four bedrooms, drawing and dining-rooms. Rent very moderate. [illegible] apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 25, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for PROVISIONING H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, criminal side, Bombay, from 1st April, 1882, to 31st March, 1883.

All particulars regarding which can be obtained on personal application at the Jail Office.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
H. M.'s Common Jail Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

PACHMARHI HOTEL.

PACHMARHI (height 4,500 feet, Railway station Piparia, G. I. P. Railway) is the coolest and prettiest Hill Station between Naini Tal and the Neilgherries. A first class resort for the hot weather and rains.

For terms and accommodation apply to

J. A. RODRIGUES,
Proprietor, Pachmarhi, C.P.

WANTED FOR THE PORBANDAR STATE.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. Those who have done service as such will have preference.

Also several NYAYADHIS of various grades. Those who have served as such in British service will have preference. Those who have only passed the examination for Subordinate Judges will have the next preference.

Apply to the DEWAN, with testimonials, mentioning also the salary required.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1882, at 4 p.m., when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 158th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and also for the purposes mentioned in the 141st Section of the said Act, an Extraordinary Resolution will be submitted and approved, adopting the same or otherwise in relation to the same or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1882.

O. FIEDLER, Liquidator.
Bombay, 20th February, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE DAROOKHANAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, Executor of the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE COWASJEE DAROOKHANAWALLA, late of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, has contracted to sell all that piece of land or ground situate at Churney Boyd-road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 7,001 square yards or thereabouts, together with the 2 upper-storied houses and buildings erected, and also the Cocoanut Trees standing and growing thereon, assessed by the Collector under No. 236 (new number), and bounded on the north by the said Churney Boyd-road, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church charitable ground, and partly by ground belonging to the Israelitish community, on the east partly by the Pinjrapole property, and partly by property of Eduljee Framjee Dhondy, and on the west by the Borah's Burying Ground, (one of which said houses is now in the occupation of S. Peters and the other of which said houses is now in the occupation of Cowasjee Eduljee Colombawalla). All persons having any claims upon over or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims if there be any which will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1882.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 646 of 1875.

DEWRAJ PEERBHOY and CASSUM PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants sons and legal representatives of PEERBHOY ASSUR, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased ... Plaintiffs

vs.

HAJIBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hussajee-street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ... Defendant.

AND

AHMEDBHAI HABIBBHAI and JAIRAJBHAI PEERBHAI ... Assignees.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of December, 1875, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, annas seven, and pies two for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees three hundred and seventy-two for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount, together to the sum of Rupees four thousand two hundred and twenty, annas seven, and pies two.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of sale, dated the 5th day of December, 1881, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl of two compartments standing thereon, situate between Chinch-bunder 2nd Row and Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the east of the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 612, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hoosein Teja, and on or towards [illegible] Ashaksha; and which said premises have been in the occupation of Lalljee Roma, Abdulla Sewjee and several other tenants.

Now it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1882, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Jafferbhai Goolam Hoosein claims an interest in the said lands and premises under an indenture bearing date the 17th September, 1870, made between Hoorbai, widow of Goolam Hoosein Tejany, of the first part, and Mahomed Daman Fazoolabhoy Cassumbhoy and [illegible] Soomar of the second part and the defendant [illegible] Goolam Hoosein and the said Jafferbhai Goolam Hoosein of the third part, and registered in the office of the Sub-registrar of Mandvee on the 6th October, 1870.
2. Rahmutbai, wife of Khoja Nasir [illegible], claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of Rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, and for the [illegible] of rupees two thousand and five hundred [illegible] her as occasion may require under the will of Goolam Hoosein Teja and under the abovementioned [illegible] of the 17th September, 1870.
3. Sonbai, wife of Khoja Khaki Nansey, claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of Rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, and for the [illegible] Rupees two thousand and five hundred [illegible] as occasion may require under the will of Goolam Hoosein Teja and the abovementioned indenture of the 17th September, 1870.
4. The Municipal Commissioner claims Rupees [illegible] hundred and twenty-one, annas eleven, and pies [illegible] for Municipal rates and taxes due on the said land and premises.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises or the title of the said defendant to the same or to any [illegible] therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of deposit or part payment for the same will be [illegible] to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Assignees have [illegible] permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in cash [illegible] by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any [illegible] therein [illegible] information and conditions of [illegible] at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated [illegible] 1882.

[illegible]
[illegible] MAHOMEDBAYANI,
[illegible]

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

Money seems getting easier at home. The market rate of discount is wired as 4 per cent. in the London market, or 1 per cent. below the Bank minimum, and Gold continues to flow in apparently. On the 6th the payments were £125,000, and yesterday £225,000. Three per cent. Consols are quoted 100⅞, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84⅜, and 4½ 91⅞. Silver is ⅛ lower, being given at 51⅞d. per oz.

The Coffee market is quoted firm, Mid. Plantation 71. Good Ordinary Native Rs. 46.

Total Stock	....	12,000 Tons
Week's landings	....	900 ,,
Do. deliveries	....	1,300 ,,

Cocoanut-oil is quoted, Ceylon £26-15, and Cochin £33.

Metals are quoted as before, Copper Wallaroo, £69; Braziers, £76; Yellow Metal, 6¾d.; Hard Spelter, £11½.

LINSEED.—Bombay, to arrive, 46-6d. Wheat, Club No. 1, to arrive by Canal, 44s.; other prices unchanged.

The Manchester market is again given as quiet but steady, and the quotations are unaltered.

The Liverpool market closed steady, with arrivals firm, sales being 10,000 bales, prices as before. To arrive Surats are given as—

Oomras, Good, F. G. F. Clause, March-April, Cape ..	5 11-32
Do. do. do. do. do Canal..	5½
Tinnevelly, Good Fair, May-June shipment	5 9-32

In America Receipts still keep light, being 13,000 bales on the 6th and 9,000 bales yesterday. Spots are now quoted 11 13-16, and June deliveries 12·29. The Cotton market is very strong to-day, and higher prices are being paid all round. Good Broach has been sold at Rs. 228 and Rs. 229, and Oomras are now quoted, European rates, Good Rs. 196, and Fully Good Fair Rs. 186; and business has been done at these quotations. Good native has been done at Rs. 193 and Rs. 194.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is strong, and business has been done in 4 per cents. at Rs. 101⅝ for cash and 101⅝ for delivery 31st March. For 4½ per cents. [illegible] Miscellaneous shares are all firm, Bank of Bombay having been done at Rs. 770, but Press and Spinning shares are weak, and we reduce our quotations in many cases 5 and 10 Rupees per share.

Exchange is unaltered for Bank, but Mercantile Bills are about 1-32 lower to-day. We quote as follows:—

	Tel.	Demand	3 months'	4 months'
Banks......	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8½d.
		3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits......		1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 23-32d.	
Documents.....		1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8¾d.	
Francs......		217	219	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tantallon, 1,310 tons, Captain L. Hunter, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain J. A. Magenisi, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Woodhorn, 978 tons, Captain W. Harroway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (9th Feb.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Saint Columba, 1,442 tons, Captain P. Dumaresq, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Port Said (15th Feb.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE barque Race Horse, 387 tons, Captain J. F. Stehmezer, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Bankok, (13th Jan.), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chinsura, 1,320 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Thomas Thompson, Mr. J. W. Hockin, (five second class) and 51 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Loutit, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Hughes and child, Mrs Nares, Mr. Fowlee, Brig.-Genl. L. W. Buck, Miss Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Boar, Mr. J. W. Watson, Mr. J. P. Rodrigues, Mr. M. J. Abdoolalli, and 44 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, Captain Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and two children, Mrs Lees, Miss Shewell, Mrs. Moore and five children, Mrs. Eustace and infant, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Perley, Mrs. Branson, Miss Walters, Miss Hutchison, Master Hutchison, Major Poignand, Major Frend, Mr. Towance, Mr. H. S. Darowale, a lady, Mr. Alston, and Col. Moore and servant.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Indus, 2,089 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London, &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo:—38 packages colour and paints, 80 bales twist, 35 cases medicines, 11 packages glassware, 42 packages papers, 108 packages piecegoods, 12 cases cochineal, 121 cases oilmanstores, 404 cases wine and spirits, 2 boxes gold, 419 boxes silver, 139 cases provision, 16 boxes candles, 376 boxes silver coins, 13 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coins, 17 cases boots, 1 bundle ivory, 17 cases saffron, and some packages merchendise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Race Horse	Stehmezer ..	Bankok, Jan. 13.
	Albuera	Robinson ..	London, Sept. 20.
	St. Columba (s) ..	Dumaresq ..	Port Said, Feb. 15.
8	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Feb. 11.
	Woodhorn (s)	Harroway ..	Genoa, Feb. 9.
	IG.Amberwitch(s)	Powell	Bussorah, Feb. 35.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Britannia (s)	Hutchison ..	Liverpool.
	Tantallon (s)	Hunter......	Moulmein.
	Khandalla (s)	Loutit	Coast and Calcutta.
	Hungaria (s)......	Sturli	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Byculla, Magenis, to Rangoon, &c.
Brig. D. C. T. Letchimy, Nacoda, to Colombo, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer St. Dunstan, to Liverpool.
Steamer St. Columba, to Liverpool.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Indus, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Oriental, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Thessaly, to Port Said.
Steamer Woodburn, to Dunkirk.
Ship Citadel, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
3	Cicero	Roberts	New York, Sept. 25.
4	Agnes Oswald.....	McGibbon ..	Liverpool, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Steamers Duke of Devonshire and Henzada. Ships Glengarry and Gateacre. Barque Horsa.
March 4.—Steamers Tibre, Busheer and Madura. Ship Rydalmere. Schooner M. A. Doran.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·914
Temperature of the Air..............	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............	71·1
Dew Point..............	68·2
Relative humidity of Air..............	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)..	69·1
General Direction of Wind..........	NW. N. NE. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	236

From 12·30 a.m. to 12·30 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

62-80—Tobin and R—Lulloobhoy Pranvulubdas vs Bhoocandas Vybhoocandas and another—Lyaljee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616-79—Jefferson [illegible] Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne and [illegible]—Part heard.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

346-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Steel, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Sladen, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Havelock, Lieut. Col., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Lingsiegur.
Hasberd, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Surg., on leave, from Nemuch.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 7.

Aslett, Lieut., 1st Granadier, on duty, to Mhow.
Steel, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, from leave, to Poona.

MARCH 8.

Jones, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Graham, Major, 38th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Poignaud, Major, E. Lad. Regt., on duty, to England.
Strong, Lieut. Col., 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Keyser, Lieut. Col., R. Fusiliers, on duty, England.
Elton, Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Buck, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Cannanore.
Sladen, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, from leave, to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH—March 4th, at Corsley, Kotagiri, Nilgiris, the wife of Frank Griffith, of a son.

NICHOLSON—March 5th, at Erode, the wife of F. A. Nicholson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHHURST—HUTCHINSON—March, 2nd, at Almora, Francis Henry Ashhurst, Executive Engineer, Kumaon, to Rose Kathleen, daughter of Lieutenant-General C. W. Hutchinson, Royal Engineers.

GIBSON—[illegible]—March 1st, at St. Andrew's [illegible] by the Reverend W. F. Archbold, [illegible] Gibson, [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Henry [illegible] Ordnance Department.

SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eye-glasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.
2, RAMPART-ROW.

Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"NOWSARI POLICE."—Your letter is merely an assertion that a certain man was guilty of a murder, though he was tried and acquitted.

"A BOMBAY OFFICER."—Received, with thanks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

IN our telegram column will be found a full *resumé* of the Budget, which came to hand, however, too late to receive to-day more than a slight notice. The abolition of all import duties except upon wines and salt, though often suggested and discussed, will come with rather a startling effect on the people of India, whose shipments of tea, coffee, and tobacco to England are subjected to very heavy import duties. Manchester has succeeded at last in depriving India of a revenue perfectly legitimate in every way, and in accord with the soundest economic principles. The reduction in the salt duty of eight annas per maund is of course the sugar which is to sweeten the import duty pill. But it is clear that, had the interests of India been considered, the import duties would have remained, and in place of their abolition a much larger reduction of salt duty would have been made. We must defer our criticism of the Budget as a whole until another day.

THE semi-official Allahabad paper is not always so well inspired as it imagines, And its compliments to the superior wisdom of the powers that be are sometimes maladroit. It has just committed itself to a glowing eulogy of the Supreme Government on its "strength of mind" in having ordered Afzul Khan "to proceed to the Amir's Durbar, in spite of those self-satisfied advocates of a non-intervention policy who would leave Afghanistan entirely to itself;" and then it goes on to make it appear as if the despatch of the Envoy had been owing to the persistent requests of the Amir—"he still persists in desiring that a representative of the Indian Government should reside in his capital." So that the really strong-minded man is not Lord Ripon, but the Amir Abdul Rahman. But let that pass. We would only point out that it is no service to Lord Ripon to make it appear as if he were at issue with the home Government—for that is the obvious meaning of the reference to "self-satisfied advocates of a non-intervention policy." Lord Hartington is not the man to "leave Afghanistan entirely to itself," except on condition that the Russian Foreign Office does the same. If Russia did that, we should all of us, Whigs Tories, and Radicals, be only too glad to leave Afghanistan alone.

But what did Lord Hartington—the only "advocate," self-satisfied or otherwise, with whom the Viceroy had any concern—what did his Lordship really say on this matter? Did not Lord Hartington, in the last sentence of his despatch of the 3rd December, 1880, say to Lord Ripon that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if a native representative of the Government of India could be deputed to the Court of Kabul? But possibly our contemporary means some other "self-satisfied advocates." If so, who are they? Our contemporary has a foolish, not to say impertinent, habit of hinting at serious divergences of opinion between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Our suspicions regarding the writer's accuracy having been thus aroused, we have been at the pains to examine his declarations a little more closely, and we see that his account of the negotiations as to the despatch of an Envoy to Kabul is a mere farrago of misstatements. We are told that "the presence of a British Agent in Kabul has long been desired by Abdul Rahman himself," and that he "has at various times asked that his wishes might be responded to." If so, it must have been since April of last year. But what the writer means is that the Amir's wishes were expressed before that date, for he immediately adds:—"But so long as his power was menaced by Ayoub Khan, and his life endangered by plots in Kabul, it was not thought well to further excite the minds of the people by replacing an Agent at the Amir's right hand. Such a course would have given justification to the fanatical cry that Abdul Rahman was merely a tool in the Kaffirs' hands, and might have driven many thousands of men into open revolt. When the Amir, therefore, prior to his march southwards applied for an Agent to strengthen his hands, he was told that his wishes should be complied with after he had consolidated his power and returned to Kabul. Stimulated probably by this, Abdul Rahman, as we know, showed some of his old energy, and luckily succeeded in defeating Ayoub Khan under the walls of Kandahar." After this, the gentleman who supplies us with inspired information will be surprised to learn (1) that it was the Amir, and not the Viceroy, who was afraid of exciting the minds of the people, (2) that it was the Amir, and not the Viceroy, who suggested that the Envoy should be withheld until His Highness succeeded in establishing his authority, (3) that the Amir, "prior (*sic*) to his march southward" did *not* apply for an Agent to "strengthen his hands," or indeed to do anything in particular—in a word that the writer has mistaken Lord Ripon for the Amir, and the Amir for Lord Ripon. This is shown by the following extracts from the correspondence between the two. On the 8th March, 1881, the Viceroy wrote—"In proof of the friendship which now exists between Your Highness and the British Government, [illegible] to your Highness's Court Wazirada Muhammad Afzul Khan, a gentleman of good family and position, who is personally known to your Highness, and who, on the occasion of his deputation to Turkestan, was of much service in promoting the interest of the two Governments. He will give your Highness information on any matters of detail regarding which your Highness may wish from time to time to be informed, and his presence in attendance on your Highness in Kabul may be useful and advantageous in the transaction of any business with my officers in India." Now, as readers of our former articles on the Kabul correspondence will remember, this letter was written at the very time that the Indian Government was urging the Amir to occupy Kandahar—that is to say, long before the Amir's authority was established over the kingdom—in short, under the very circumstances which, according to the correspondent, decided the Government of India to delay the despatch of the Envoy. It was the Viceroy who wished to send the Envoy, and the Amir who begged to be excused from receiving him. The Amir declined very politely. "This is very considerate of your Excellency," wrote His Highness; but, he argued, "the ignorance of the evil-minded persons, the unwisdom of the principal persons in Afghanistan, and the shortsightedness of this nation are manifest. They incite the people to tumult and commotion, and drive them out of the path of humanity......... For all these reasons, and at this time, when the name of Herat still exists (*sic*) and the affair of Kandahar is not yet settled, I feel apprehensive lest something should proceed from the ignorance of the people of this country in consequence of which the labour of the British officers and my exertions, and the pains I have taken during the last eight months, may be, God forbid, utterly thrown away. In my opinion it would be appropriate, advisable, and advantageous if your Excellency would kindly defer this matter till I go to Kandahar, and having arranged its affairs, despatch troops to Herat. Then, on my return to Kabul, I will bring Sirdar Muhammad Afzul Khan with me, and God willing, all matters will then be properly arranged." But the Amir adds that if His Excellency and his advisers still wish him to receive the Envoy, he "will agree to whatever they think right." His Excellency, however, did not insist. He admitted the soundness of the Amir's objections, and, in a letter dated the 16th April, wrote:—"I am willing to defer to your Highness's judgment, and to your experience and appreciation of the present condition of Afghanistan. Therefore, since your Highness considers that it will be good policy to adjourn for the present the Sirdar's deputation to Kabul, I agree that the arrangement may be postponed until the settlement of the country shall have been more completely accomplished."

It is possible that the writer may have confounded the Amir's request for an interview with Lord Ripon's request for the reception of a British Envoy. As we showed on a former occasion, the Amir was always anxious to confer personally with the Viceroy in India; and His Excellency fully admitted that an interview would be advantageous in many ways. But the latter declined the meeting, for several reasons,—the disturbed state of Afghanistan being one of them. However, the political obstacles in the way of an interview do not exist at present; nor is it at all likely that the condition of Afghanistan will change for the worse between this time and next autumn. We say autumn, because now, of course, an interview in the spring—such as was at one time thought possible—is out of the question, and because it is as desirable as ever that a conference should take place.

THE discussion on the surface drainage scheme, which has occupied the Corporation during three whole afternoons, was approaching its natural close yesterday when the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik brought it to a sudden and inglorious end by citing a point of order. In December last the Corporation had negatived a proposal to raise an additional loan "at present" for drainage purposes, the reason avowedly being that the details of the scheme were not then before the Corporation. A bye-law prohibits any motion being brought on a subject already disposed of until three months have elapsed from the time of such disposal. The Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, though he thought that the point was doubtful, held that it was better not to run the risk of an illegality, and decided that the resolution was barred by the bye-law. It is a pity that the legal acumen of the Rao Saheb was not directed to the point before so much eloquence was wasted. If the members who have made their orations on the subject will consent to their being "taken as read" when it is again brought on in another fortnight, when it will be quite in order, no great harm will be done; but if all these speeches be delivered *de novo*, the trial will be too great for mortal patience. Apart from the technical objection so unexpectedly raised by Mr. Mandlik, there was, he intimated, an objection which would have struck directly at the resolution to sanction the new scheme of surface drainage drawn up by Mr. Walton and Mr. Forde, and now submitted to the Corporation—namely, that during the last six years drainage schemes have been sanctioned, re-considered, and modified in such profusion that it is hard to say what portion of the present scheme has already been sanctioned, and what rejected. If this indictment be well founded, the best course for the Municipal Commissioner and his engineers to take will be to proceed to carry out with the four lakhs in hand as much of the scheme as has been already sanctioned in one form or another, and then come to the Corporation for more money. This will prevent loss of time. The new scheme, as a whole, can be brought up before the Corporation in a few weeks; it will take some weeks on the anvil before it be finally shaped, no doubt; but as there is evidently a disposition on the part of the great majority of the Corporation to be guided in the main by its professional advisers in this affair, it is morally certain that the plan will be accepted substantially as it stands. After so much discussion, the sooner the necessary works are taken in hand and completed the better for the city, and for the reputation of the Municipality for business aptitude.

THE new Army Act came into force in India on the 27th ultimo, and all courts-martial and military punishments will have to be in accordance with its provisions until further orders. The new Army Act does not differ in any appreciable manner from its predecessor in regard to important matters, though in minor points much is changed. A regimental court-martial held in India may now consist of three members instead of five, a district court-martial of five instead of seven, while for a general court-martial a minimum of nine is maintained. The procedure of courts-martial is somewhat altered. The charge-sheet and summary of evidence have now to be laid before the court, and after each witness has given his evidence, it not only has to be read to the prisoner as heretofore, but the fact of its having been so read must be entered in the proceedings. We cannot help thinking that when changes are made in the procedure of courts-martial, and other matters relating to military law and discipline, it would be well if an officer of the Judge-Advocate's department were to draw up a short and simple memorandum embodying these alterations. Officers would thus see at a glance what was altered, and much trouble and inconvenience would be avoided. We have before us the fourth edition of a hand-book of military law, published by Major Gorham, R.A., which is a model of brevity and simplicity, two things absolutely indispensable in a work of this class. It was last revised in July, 1880, and does not therefore deal with the provisions of the new Army Act; but we hope that the compiler will issue a new edition corrected to date,—a step which would be much appreciated by a large body of officers. While we are on this subject, we may notice what seems to us a great improvement in the way charges are worded. Formerly the charge setting forth the crime for which a soldier was to be tried used to be a marvel of [illegible] the offence [illegible] great importance that the procedure of courts-martial should be kept clear of all redundancies, and as in the army punishment to be effective must be prompt, all forms and regulations should be as clear and as little technical as possible.

WE are glad to hear that the Municipal Commissioner has taken action in regard to the smoke nuisance. It seemed a pity that while other cities are moving with active steps to do away with the nuisance created by smoke, so little should be done in Bombay, although the Municipal Act gives ample power and it would be easy to do much. Smoke is not only a great nuisance, but, with the noxious gases which accompany it, is the cause of much unhealthiness. On the 30th of November last an exhibition was opened at South Kensington of appliances intended to prevent excessive production of smoke in household grates and in the furnaces and boilers of manufactories, and thus to remove from the fogs of great cities one of their most offensive constituents. The subject of the abatement of smoke, with the view of purifying the atmosphere of London and lessening the deleterious character of London fogs, has been vigorously taken up by the National Health Society during the past year. For years past the air of London has steadily deteriorated, and in London, which 150 years ago was famous for its roses, it is now impossible to get a rose to blossom or a conifer to grow. Bombay lately has become a great manufacturing city, and the amount of coal consumed in it is now very great. The factories are increasing in number, and will continue to increase; but it is time that steps should be taken to diminish the nuisance arising from the reckless production of smoke in wholly needless quantities. Unless considerable pressure is put upon mill-owners, it is scarcely to be expected that they will go to the trouble and expense which are necessary to a consumption of smoke and noxious gases. But the expense is recouped in such cases by the saving resulting from the utilisation of the carbon which would otherwise go to waste. The thick smoke which taints the air is really unburnt coal. If the managers of the mills would insist upon careful stoking, half the nuisance would disappear at once. The stupidity of the stokers is answerable for full fifty per cent. of the clouds of smoke which daily issue from factory chimnies.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

THE Paris Bourse crisis is, according to general belief, not yet over; only its worst effects have been adjourned. At the liquidation twelve days since the brokers managed, with one exception, by the help of loans from the Bank of France and the other bankers who formed a syndicate for the purpose, to meet their engagements, but they are still left debtors for the amounts borrowed, and it still remains to be seen whether their own debtors will pay them, or their respective estates will yield enough to repay the banks. Everything turns upon the question what is the general commercial position? If that is sound all business will revive (as, indeed, it is doing already), and the failures will not extend beyond the list of foolish second or third-rate speculators outside the Bourse. There seems to be no doubt that the position is sound enough so far as most trade is concerned; but, on the other hand, certain great mercantile and manufacturing centres, such as Lyons, have suffered so much from over-speculation on the Bourse that their solvency, in other respects, is seriously doubted. I do not say that the great silk merchants, spinners, and manufacturers have all been dabbling in Bourse speculations, but multitudes of their customers have, and are ruined in consequence. The banks, of course, render all the help they can, but they are restricted within certain limits which they cannot exceed without getting themselves talked about. All the big institutions are assumed to be safe enough, but for all that it is an open secret that the banks here have looked askance at the bills of at least one of these institutions for some months past, and that the reason was they were getting too common. If, then, matters are really to settle down in France, and both industry and trade there to have fair play, it is to be desired that the Bourse should have sufficient vitality restored to it to enable the dealers to get quit of large amounts of the securities with which they are overloaded by investment purchases on the part of the public. This process is now in operation, although somewhat more slowly than one could wish. If only it can go on so far as to smoothe the path of the next liquidation, a fortnight hence, we shall find, I think, that the danger is past, that the "agents de change" will get some of their debts collected, and will repay part of what they have borrowed from the banks, and that the latter, thus strengthened, will stand higher than some of them now do in the confidence of people here. There is plenty of money in France; the point is to make it promptly available in the restoration of credit, so that it may be seen that no lasting injury has been done to any class except that of stock gamblers. All the banks and capitalists are unanimous in their action for this purpose; indeed, so earnest are they that they have salved the wound over almost too hurriedly, and there is a danger that it may open in some other quarter. It might, perhaps, have been better that a greater number of speculators had been crushed out, and that prices had fallen yet lower; the cure, then, would have been more radical. But it was quite natural that the banks and great credit institutions should wish to abbreviate the crisis and circumscribe its area as much as possible. Another step towards panic might have worked irretrievable ruin. This consideration, it is presumed, was present to the mind of the Governor of the Bank of France when, on the eve of the meeting of the Bank of England directors on Thursday, the 2nd instant, he urgently pressed them not to advance the discount rate to 7 per cent., assuring them that if they did not, things would soon improve, but that if they did raise it, matters would rapidly go from bad to worse.

It is a little unfortunate that just at this time, when it is of such urgent importance that trade in France should be active and profitable, uncertainty as to the result of the negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty with England should keep several leading industries over there in a state of suspense. No doubt this suspense will not last much longer, for the old treaty is only renewed till the 1st of March, and if it were quite certain that a new treaty would be made, the interval would be patiently borne. But there are still grave doubts on the point, and we rather hope than believe that a satisfactory agreement will after all be arrived at. The matter now in dispute is narrowed down to a question of the specific duties on one or two important classes of cottons and woollens. The French have made certain concessions, but not enough for us, and a middle course has been suggested by eminent French political economists, which is called the "option" arrangement. By this any importer of goods, who might think the specific duties levied too high, could claim to pay only the *ad valorem* duties previously charged; and the temporary arrangement would enable a permanent one to be made when experience had shown how it worked. The objection to this, of course, on the French side at least, is that in reality it settles nothing. Suppose that the recourse to *ad valorem* rates admits either cottons or woollens lower than the protectionists wish, the controversy is revived, and they will insist on specific duties high enough to exclude or seriously restrict the importation of such goods. On the other hand, it is by no means clear that the old *ad valorem* rates will suit the importers of the particular classes of goods designated, since what most of our manufacturers want is not merely the old tariff, but an improvement upon it, that is, cheaper duties than were levied under it. Such, however, is the present prospect. The compromise to which I have so often referred will probably take this shape, for nothing can exceed the anxiety of our Government to arrange a treaty unless it be the anxiety of the new French Ministry, which is specially a business one, to settle the matter also in a durable form.

Egyptian affairs are still entangled, and threaten to be worse before they are better. No European Power wants the Control interfered with; but what with the jealousies between these Powers, the intrigues of Turkey and of the ex-Khedive, the audacity of the military party in Egypt, and their success in blinding English public opinion as to their real aims, the mutineer, or so-called Nationalist, faction has had its own way at Cairo, and the impudent insurgent officer, Arabi Bey, has become virtual master of the country. The Khedive is a mere puppet in his hands, and the Chamber of Notables are also puppets whose strings have been pulled by Arabi to help him into power, and who will be discarded as soon as they have served his purpose. The Control has not yet been put aside actually, but the Chamber of Notables and the new Ministry, of which Arabi Bey is the guiding spirit, have formally claimed the power of control over all the Budget which does not bear upon the public debt. The obligations of the debt, as settled by the Law of Liquidation, the new Ministers admit, and they declare they will not repudiate any one of them; but it is impossible to say how long they will be in this frame of mind, and whether absolute [illegible] England and France [illegible] them the active and efficient support on which they counted and which they had a right to expect. The new French Ministry which succeeded that of M. Gambetta is timid and cautious; our Ministers are deluded by the Nationality bogie, and do not want to crush out an attempt at representative institutions in Egypt; and Lord Granville, who lost his chance of interfering with effect two months ago, is now temporising, and invoking the help of the other Powers to clear the difficulties out of the way. It seems likely that he will arrive at an understanding with them for ulterior measures, in the hope that the mere knowledge of this agreement for common action will prevent Arabi Bey and his merry men from going too far. But supposing that Arabi refuses to be frightened, enters into all sorts of extravagances which will trench upon the resources of the Treasury, and then helps himself to some of the revenues set apart for the service of the debt, it is by no means clear what we shall then do. Possibly a mandate from the Sultan, followed by the despatch of 5,000 Turkish troops, would be the next step. Meanwhile the material prosperity of Egypt is extraordinary. The Budget of receipts and expenses which has been published this week shows that the total receipts were £E9,012,010 for the year 1881 against an estimate of £E 8,419,421; while the expenditure was only £E7,677,805 against £E8,308,870. Thus there was a double gain. Moreover, the progress of the revenue collections for the debt shows a continuous and growing surplus. On the 1st May next the half-year's interest on the Unified Debt will fall due, to the amount of £1,140,475-12, but already down to the 31st January, only half the period over which the collection runs, the receipt has been £1,081,482-17-9. So that, to all appearance, nearly a million sterling will be available in May next to buy the Unified bonds in the open market for cancelment. At this rate the debt will be rapidly paid off. The railways—thanks to the good management of the Anglo-Indian officials who control them—are also constantly "improving their yield, and it is not likely that they will now, as hitherto, require to draw anything from the Unified revenues to make up the charge for interest and sinking fund. But, on the other hand, what a temptation to the military adventurers who now control Egypt is presented by this overflowing treasury!

It is proposed to establish a "Liverpool Cotton Exchange," and a prospectus has been issued of a company for this purpose, having a capital of £50,000 in 500 shares. The directors are high-class people, and the prospectus points out that while in all the leading cotton markets both of America and Europe "the Cotton Exchange, a body so constituted as to comprise and fairly represent all branches of the trade, has for years past been regarded as a necessity. Liverpool—the largest cotton centre of the world—as yet possesses no such advantage." Efforts have, it is stated, been made to get the Cotton Brokers' Association to enlarge its basis, but without success; and hence it is considered the time has arrived when, "for the free and healthful development of the trade," steps should be taken to establish a Cotton Exchange. There is to be an entrance fee of £10, and the expenses are further to be met by an assessment on the shares, by stamps on contracts, and by a proportion of all arbitration fees. Authorised forms of contract for "futures" are to be adopted, and on all such business a minimum commission of ⅛ per cent. for buying and ⅛ per cent. for selling is to be charged to all persons not members of the Exchange. All arbitrations are to be conducted under the supervision of a Committee, who are to make up necessary standards and appoint official arbitrators. "Arbitrations to be held on the Exchange premises only." All persons of good character and commercial standing, connected with the trade, whether as spinners, merchants, or brokers, will be eligible as members.

Silver has gone up sufficiently in price here to permit exports to be made from Austria to your quarter. We do not yet know how much has gone, but we hear of more than one shipment from Trieste and Venice.

As to the American cotton crop, the battle of the estimates rages as fiercely as ever. The interest on the subject has been stimulated by the breakdown in the cotton speculation at New Orleans and elsewhere in the States, which has led to many American failures, but, singularly enough, the collapse in the speculation for a rise has not brought on any considerable or lasting decline in the market value of the staple. There was a drop in prices early this week in Liverpool, but it was soon recovered. The explanation, of course, is to be found in the crop estimates, which, although somewhat enlarged as compared with those issued a week or two since, are still indicative of a short crop. There is nothing said now of the estimates of less than five millions bales made on the authority of the Agricultural Bureau, *Bradstreets*, and Latham, Alexander & Co. *Bradstreets* some time after amended their reckoning, and made the total just over five millions bales. Now something between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 bales is spoken of, with 5¾ millions as the medium. The whole question turns upon the quantity of bales still in the hands of the planters, on which point, of course, exact information is unattainable. Anyhow the American speculative movement seems to have been begun too soon.

RUNNING AMUCK AT JACOBABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 1.

A SAD case of running amuck has just occurred in Jacobabad, resulting in the death of three men and one woman, and the severe wounding of another woman and man. The culprit was a recruit of the 3rd Beloochis lately transferred from the 1st Beloochis. This boy—for he is barely twenty—has always been looked upon as slightly deficient in intellect, but for all that by no means a likely fellow to run amuck. He does not appear to have been under the influence of any drug; and, no doubt, his story is correct. He states that he had given some woman (always a woman at the bottom of these things!) the whole of his pay, and that she quarrelled with him because he could not give her more. He was present at the roll-call of his regiment at tattoo; after which he took another man's rifle and ammunition, and putting them under his greatcoat, made off. Two sowars of a patrol of the 3rd Sind Horse met him after he had finished his ammunition, and called upon him to give up his arms. This he refused to do, and fixed his bayonet, saying," I will not surrender my arms to you, but I will give them to the guard of my own regiment." He then walked quietly to the guard, which was close by, and gave himself up. He does not seem to imagine that he has done anything out of the way, and the thing which seems uppermost in his mind is that he would not give up his arms to any one but his own comrades.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Pioneer* from Jacobabad on the 2nd instant, gives the following account of this unfortunate occurrence:—"A man of the 3rd Beloochis (Jacob's Rifles) ran amuck in the bazaar here last night armed with his rifle. He had with him eight cartridges and fired all, killing six persons, including two women, and wounding a seventh. Subsequently he gave himself up of his own accord to a guard of his own regiment. He is a young Pathan recruit, I believe, but no one seems as yet to know the motive for his crime. He fired indiscriminately at any one he met."

MR. TAPPING'S BENEFIT AT THE GAIETY.

MR. A. B. TAPPING, the clever comedian, took his farewell benefit at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening, when there was a large audience. The performance commenced with Toole's version, in three acts, of Paul Pry. The inquisitive one was represented by Mr. Tapping, whose [illegible] and droll manner caused much amusement. There is always real humour in his impersonations, and he has a happy way of making the most of an author's production. The applause with which he was received on Tuesday evening was long and loud, and was thoroughly deserved. Mr. J. B. Ferrell fairly represented Col. Hardy, and Mr. F. Merer played the part of Harry Stanley with great success. Mrs. Norville displayed considerable ability in the character of Mrs. Subtle; and Miss Thoburn as the bright coquettish Phœbe, won the highest approval of the audience. Burnand's comic opera "The Military Billy Taylor" was also performed. Miss Edith Wilson was to have appeared as "Lady Clara Veer de Veer," but Mr. Tapping announced that Miss Wilson was seriously unwell, and that her place would be taken at very short notice by Miss Eliza Gordon. This burlesque is very amusing, and was played in capital style.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

H. E. MR. GRANT DUFF, Governor of Madras, was at Coimbatore the other day, and was presented with an address at the local college. In the course of his reply His Excellency said:—

I am as you see, already in your College, and I am also, I believe, to see Perur, as well as the coffee and cotton works. I shall also make a point of visiting the houses of some of the weavers, and I am delighted to observe one phrase, of which you make use "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns, and delicate textures," for that language is not at all too strong. All through Europe the taste for Indian art, reae Indian art, is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan, on the shore of the Breton Sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab, and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe is on the look out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand, may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones. In the second place, they must [illegible] they must adopt the Euro[illegible] profit and quick returns [illegible] to the old Indian [illegible] days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the "Indian hand-patterns and fine textures." Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, cooperate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do. I have lately been buying for myself and some of my friends various cotton fabrics produced by hand-labour, which Manchester, with all its splendid resources, could not produce at the price. And even if it could, between them and the best efforts of Manchester, there would always be the difference which there is between a water-colour drawing, and a chromolithograph.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE REGATTA.

THE Regatta was continued yesterday evening, when a great crowd of spectators assembled on the Apollo-bunder head, in addition to the numerous parties afloat in yachts and boats. The competitors in the final heat of the Junior Pairs were Bankier and H. Symons in one boat, and Even and Rivett-Carnac in the other. A good race was won by the last pair by a boat's length. One heat of the "Commerce *v.* Law *v.* Services," contest fell through, the Military not coming to the post. In the first heat the Civil beat the Law by a boat's nose; and had in the final to meet Commerce. It was very hard on the Civil crew that the final heat should have had to be rowed immediately after their tussle with the Law. Commerce, being fresh, had of course much the best of it, and won by a length and a half. The Ladies' Fours was cut down to one race, fortunately, as so much time had been cut to waste that it was rapidly becoming dark. Miss Jefferson's boat passed the flag about a quarter of a length in front. The race last on the card, the Double Sculls, was not rowed. Details:—

JUNIOR PAIRS, final heat.

G. Even.	W. A. Bankier.
L. Rivett-Carnac.	H. Symons.

[illegible]

Commerce *v.* Law *v.* Services.

CIVIL.	st	lbs	LAW.	st	lbs
W. Hughes	10	5	A. A. Conroy	12	0
J. H. Mackay	11	5	L. Rivett-Carnac	10	0
J. Le Mesurier	12	4	Lieut. Russell	12	0
W. H. Le Quesne	11	0	V. Scott	11	2

A capital race was won by the Civil crew by a boat's nose, the Law boat being in front up to within a few lengths of the flag. The finish was a grand struggle; but the crew that won rowed in decidedly the best form throughout, keeping a good, clean, telling stroke, while their opponents splashed a great deal and seemed to waste much valuable power.

Final Heat.

COMMERCE.			CIVIL.
E. L. Barton	9	10	W. Hughes.
G. Browne	10	7	J. H. Mackay.
R. L. Stewart	11	10	J. Le Mesurier.
A. Arthur	12	4	W. H. Le Quesne.

The Civil crew were heavily handicapped by having to row against a fresh crew immediately after their race with the Law; and Commerce had rather an easy victory, winning by a length and a half.

LADIES' FOURS, final heat.

W. M. Macdonald	9	1	W. Gardner
Bicknell	10	12	A. F. Beaufort.
Barton	9	10	H. Symons.
L. P. Russell	12	0	G. Browne.
Cox—Miss Jefferson.			

A very good race, won by Miss Jefferson's boat by a quarter of a length.

LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE MATCHES.

The first ties must be completed to-day, as the second ties will be drawn this evening, and all who have not played off their ties will be scratched.

The following have to be played:—

DOUBLE ENGLISH LAWN-TENNIS.

In the morning—
Mercer and Thackeray *vs.* Selby and Hart.
Arthur and Slater *vs.* Von Donop and Bunbury.
In the afternoon—
Fere and Jefferson *vs.* Hancock and Sartorious.
Beaufort and Nicholson *vs.* Murray and Campbell.

SINGLE ENGLISH LAWN-TENNIS.

In the morning—
Hare *vs.* Mercer.
In the afternoon—
Selby *vs.* Fere.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

THE following scores were made yesterday:—

MATCH I.

Corpl. J. Eyres	... D	26	19	21	66
Vol. E.*Fido	... D	25	22	16	63

* Disqualified for using Vernier.

MATCH II.

Lce.-Corpl. D. J. Sharp	... E	27	23	19	69
Corpl. J. Eyres	... D	26	22	15	63
Vol. N. Warne	... B	25	21	13	59
Corpl. N. Devlin	... A	22	14	9	45
Vol. E. Thomas	... C	24	12	4	40

MATCH III.

Sergt. J. Keess	... C	28	21	20	69
Corpl. N. Devlin	... A	25	20	19	64
Col. Sergt. W. F. Melvin	... E	24	21	18	63
Sergt. C. Fido	... D	25	20	17	62
Sergt. C. Hall	... B	27	19	16	62
Vol. N. Warne	... B	24	21	16	61
Vol. C. Major	... D	23	16	15	54
Vol. E. Thomas	... C	27	18	6	51
Vol. J. Boylett	... D	23	18	9	50
Col. Sergt. Brewin	... D	24	13	8	45

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the six highest aggregate scores for the Association medals in matches 1, 2, and 3 (Division III):—

Sergt. Watkins,	D Company	203, average per shot	3·22
Sergt. Keess,	C ,,	200 ,, ,,	3·17
Vol. J. Fido,	B ,,	195 ,, ,,	3·09
Col.Sgt. Melvin,	E ,,	195 ,, ,,	3·09
Vol. Stephens,	D ,,	195 ,, ,,	3·09
Vol. Sharp,	E ,,	193 ,, ,,	3·06

Matches V. and VI., which also count for the Association medals, have yet to be shot. They are open to-day, Friday, and Saturday.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS' ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.

THE following is the prize list for this match, which was competed for between the 1st January and 15th February last:—

Names and Rank.	500 yds	600 yds	Total	Prize
Makepeace, S.A. Factory, Dum Dum	47	41	88	300
Pte. Reeves, 26th P. N. I.	41	45	86	200
Mr. C. R. Nelson	47	39	86	150
Condr. Orr, S. A. Factory, Dum Dum	42	43	85	75
Pte. North, Liverpool Regt.	42	42	84	50
Pte. Webb, 7th Fusiliers	45	39	84	50
Mr. Beatts, S. A. Factory, Dum Dum	41	42	83	20
Sergt. Asher, Liverpool Regt.	42	41	83	20
Sergt. Eason, Seaforth Highlanders	43	40	83	15
Mr. Puddunjee, Bom. Vol. Rifle	44	39	83	15
Pte. Gordon, Nagpur Vol. Rifle	42	40	82	15

The following competitors obtained the prizes, and obtained the aggregated scores set against their names, viz:—Sergt. G. Anderson, Seaforth Highlanders, 81 Rs. 10. Sergt. W. Stone, 3rd P. V. R. 81, Rs. 10. Lieut. Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers, 81, Rs. 10. Sergt. Holloway, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 80, Rs. 10. Sergt. T. Wilson, S. A. Factory, Dum Dum 78, Rs. 10. Sergt. W. Watkins, Bombay Volunteers, 78, Rs. 10. A. M. Moore, Nagpur Volunteer Corps, 79, Rs. 10. Pte. J. R. Allen, Nagpur Volunteer Corps, 78, Rs. 10. S. Le McDonnell, Bombay Volunteer Corps, 77, Rs. 10. Capt. B. Phillips, Bombay Volunteer Corps, 77, *Nil.*

THE KHYBER PASS.

FURTHER particulars have reached us of the attempt to raid on the caravans in the Khyber last month. Information was received by the British officers that a party of malcontents intended to make an attack on the caravans near Landi Kotal, at or near the place where the one proceeding to Cabul should cross the one coming down to Peshawar, and measures were immediately taken to thwart any such attempt. Of the two companies of Jezailchis at Landi Kotal, one was ordered to start before dawn, to reach Gurgurra in advance of the caravan, and to search the adjacent ravines and hills for any thieves who might be lying in ambush: the second company, aided by the Pakhai section, who reside in the Khyber, was to accompany the caravan, and at the same time to tell off a party under an officer to the Zarai path to crown the ridge above Gurgurra, so as to bring the raiders, if present, between two fires. Half the Malik Din Khel company of Jezailchis from Ali Musjid was to hold the road from Gurgurra to Ilacha, sixty men being sent to hold the Gulonai Khivala near Ali Musjid. These arrangements were all carried out most satisfactorily, and with the best results. The Zekka Khel Company from Landi Kotal, which was to proceed in advance, reached Gurgurra two hours before the caravan, and, moving up the hill, came across the raiders in large numbers, and opened fire upon them. A strong party from the other Landi Kotal company, with the Pakhai section, who had moved up the Zarai path and got above the raiders, came on as supports, and the Malik Din Khel company also hurried up on hearing the firing. The Bazaar raiders were driven off, with considerable loss, over the hills towards Karamna and Ilacha; and the road having been cleared, both caravans proceeded in safety. Four of the raiders are known to have been killed, and several wounded.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Annie J. Marshall. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands [illegible]

BOMBA

TO-DAY.

Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m. [illegible]
Gymkhana, ladies' afternoon, lawn-tennis [illegible]
Band, B. V. R. Gymkhana, evening.
Governor's Band, Esplanade, evening.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay time) [illegible]
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time).
Social tea, M. E. Church, Grant road, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Race Horse, from Bankok; Albuera, [illegible] St. Columba (s), Port Said. Yesterday:—Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Woodhorn (s), Genoa; I. G. Amberwitch (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Britannia (s), for Liverpool; Tantallon (s), Moulmein; Khandalla (s), Coast and Calcutta; Hungaria (s), Trieste, &c.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March .... Valorous .... [illegible]
Overture............ To Jessonda .... [illegible]
Chorus & Cavatina...Belisario .... [illegible]
Valse .... Wiener Kinder .... [illegible]
Quadrille............ The Royal Bouquet .... [illegible]
Galop............ The Malakof .... [illegible]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6-15 (official time):—

Overture............Das Goldene Kreuz .... Brull.
Grand Selection ...Marino Faliero .... Donizetti.
Valse ....Brune ou Blonde .... Waldteufel.
Grand Selection...Martha .... Flotow.
Scherzo ....L'Orologio .... [illegible]
Galop ....Wally .... [illegible]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of February, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.		
002102	025219	032044	004201	[illegible]	[illegible]
		037957	018335	[illegible]	[illegible]
			033040	[illegible]	
			225636		
			239510		
			327248		

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—At about 9 a.m. on Tuesday last while the ferry steamer Arrow was leaving the Carnac-bunder she came into collision with a prao, No. [illegible], causing [illegible] to that vessel.

RE-CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—A convict sentenced to transportation, who had escaped from the Damaun Jail, has been captured, and forwarded to Goa, with a view to his being transported to Mozambique at the earliest opportunity.

COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.—Captain B. Whitehouse of the steamer Chrysolite, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 7th instant, reports that his vessel was run into by the steamer Kangar in the Suez Canal. Temporary repairs having been effected, he proceeded to Bombay.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The I. G. steamer Amberwitch, 597 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf. She brought back 2 native officers and 145 men of the 21st Regiment N. I.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 4th inst.:—Horses, lame 6; bullocks, lame 18, sore neck 49, tumours on neck 1, emaciated 8, sores on body 1, goading 1: total number of cases 84.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1882.—The seventh and last of these lectures will be delivered in the University Library to-day, at 5-15 p.m. (Bombay time.) Subject.—Virgil and the Æneid. Lecturer.—Professor M. Macmillan, B.A. The lecture is open to the public.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Hurry Bailoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing four silver bracelets, valued at Rs. 158, and Rs. 10 in cash from Dhondoo Wittoo, residing at Mahim. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and further to receive fifteen lashes with a cat-o-nine-tails.

THEFT AT NOWROJEE HILL.—Gopall Sewjee, a jeweller residing at Nowrojee Hill, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of gold ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 322, during his absence from home, on the 5th instant. Complainant suspects a man named Sugon [illegible]achand, for whom a search is being made.

TENDERING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Wullub Runchore was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of tendering to a sweetmeat vendor a copper piece, quicksilvered, as a genuine two-anna piece, knowing it to be a counterfeit coin. The prisoner, when searched by the police, was found to be in possession of another counterfeit coin. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion, on the body of Narayen Heeroo, a bricklayer, and an habitual drunkard. Deceased, while under the influence of liquor, climbed a banyan tree and fell to the ground, a drop of about 12 feet. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GYMKHANA PONY AND DOG SHOW.—As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the entries for this show, which will be held on Tuesday next, close to-day. The entries are open to all, and we are informed that they are already numerous. Intending exhibitors should therefore not delay in sending particulars of the animals they wish to show, together with the entrance fees—Rs. 3 for ponies and Rs. 2 for dogs—to the Honorary Secretary at the Gymkhana.

ARRIVAL OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT POONA.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, G. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived by the down mail-train at 8-15 p. m. yesterday (Tuesday.) At least half an hour before the arrival of the train the platform was crowded by the *élite* of the station to bid him welcome. Amongst those present we observed:—His Excellency Lieut.-General Hardinge, C. B., General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., General Annesley, Colonels Pottinger, Bolton, Govan, R.A., Greig, R. E., Mignon, Wardrop, and Wooldridge; Majors Lloyd, Jopp, Ducat, R.E., and Nicholas; Captains Werge and Shepherd, A. D. C.; Dr. Sexton; Mr. Moore, C. S.; and Mr. S. Harrison. The guard of honour, consisting of two companies of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, under the command of Captain Rushbrook, paraded on the platform, and fourteen sowars of H. M.'s 2nd Light Cavalry, under the orders of Duffadar Abdool Rahman, were placed outside in the compound of the railway station. The train arrived punctual to time, and Sir Frederick Roberts was received on the platform by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Major General Commanding the Division the guard of honour presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem. Sir Frederick Roberts was next introduced to the military and civil officers present, after which he inspected the guard of honour. Sir Frederick Roberts, who was accompanied from Bombay by Colonel Prettyman and Lieutenant Chamberlain, A. D. C., left the railway station with Sir John Ross.—*Deccan Herald.*

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME of Regatta to be held on 23rd and 25th March:—

FIRST DAY.

1st RACE.—Ship's boats (*bona fide*).—A sailing race for ship's boats (*bona fide*) of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize; Rs. 50, second prize, Rs. 30; third boat saves stakes. Once round the courses. Starting 2-30 p.m., Bombay time.

2nd RACE.—Club yachts, lateen rig, over 20 tons.—A sailing match for Club yachts, lateen rig, 20 tons and upwards. Entrance, 1 G. M. Time for tonnage. Twice round the course. Prize a Silver Cup. Starting 2-45 p. m., Bombay time.

3rd RACE.—Club yachts, Lateen rig, under 20 tons.—A sailing match for Club yachts, lateen rig, under 20 tons. Time for tonnage. Entrance, 1 G.M. Twice round the course. Starting 3 p. m., Bombay time. Prize a Silver Cup.

4th RACE.—English-rigged Club yachts.—A sailing match for all English-rigged Club yachts. Handicapped. Entrance, G. M. Once round the course. Starting time 3·15 p.m. Prize a Silver Cup.

5TH RACE.—Dubash boats. A sailing match for dubash boats. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10. Starting 3-30 p. m. Once round the course.

6th RACE.—Fishing boats.—A sailing match for fishing boats. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10; third prize if 6 boats start. Once round the course. 3-45 p. m.

7TH RACE.—Kunachee or jolly-boats.—A sailing match for Kunachee or Jolly-boats. Entrance free 1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10 if 6 boat start. Once round the course starting 4 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

1st RACE.—Club Handicap.—A sailing match for all Club yachts. A Handicap for all Club yachts which have entered during the meeting. Twice round the course. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize Silver Cup. Starting 2-30 P. M. (Bombay time).

Rowing Matches.

2ND RACE.—4-oared gigs.—Rowing match for four-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. 1st prize, Rs. [illegible]; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; third boat save stakes.

Course.—From stations at Cowasjee to a flag-boat moored about half a mile off in the direction of Cross Island; rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back; passing between the rendezvous flag-boat and the winning post on shore, abreast the Yacht Club-house. Starting [illegible] p. m., Bombay time.

3RD RACE.—5 or 6-oared gigs.—Rowing match for 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 20. 4 boats to start, or no second prize given. Course same as 2nd race. Starting 5-15 p. m. Bombay time.

4TH RACE.—Ship's cutters.—Rowing match for ship's cutters, not less than [illegible] Entrance, fee, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 40. 2nd prize, Rs. 20. No second prize unless 4 boats start. Course same as 2nd race. Starting 5·30 p. m.

5TH RACE.—4-oared outriggers.—Rowing match for 4-oared outrigged boats. Course from flag-boat in direction of Cross Island to winning post off Yacht Club-house. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, Silver Cup. Starting 5-45 p. m.

6th RACE.—Club yachts' jolly-boats.—Rowing match for Club yachts' jolly-boats. Entrance free. 1 prize, Rs. 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 10. Course same as 2nd race. Starting 6 p. m. Bombay time.

7th RACE.—Tonies.—Rowing match for Tonies. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 10. Course same as 2nd race. Starting [illegible] p. m. Bombay time.

COURSE FOR SAILING MATCHES.—From station off the Yacht Club-house to a flag-boat moored near Gull Island; thence round the [illegible] and back to the flag-ship leaving the [illegible] on the starboard hand. Distance 9 miles.

COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From station off the Yacht Club-house to [illegible] in direction of Cross Island moored off [illegible]. Distance 1 mile.

All entries to be sent [illegible] Secretary of the Yacht Club [illegible] Tuesday, the 21st instant.

This programme will [illegible] any slight alterations the Committee [illegible] may deem necessary [illegible] make such [illegible] necessary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Major Baring made his Financial Statement to the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day. The figures are in pounds at Rs. 10 per pound. The Accounts of 1880-81 show the following result :—

Revenue	...£ 72,560,000
Expenditure	...£ 76,604,000
Deficit	...£ 4,044,000

The net result is better than the regular estimate by £2,175,000.

The principal reasons for the improvement are :—

First, that £2,695,000 of the English war contribution were credited to 1880-81, instead of two millions only, as originally estimated ;

Secondly, £601,000, being the capital expenditure of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred from the Ordinary to the Public Works Accounts, thus diminishing the deficit by that amount ;

Thirdly, the winding up of the Nizamut Stipend Fund gives an extraordinary receipt of £294,000 ;

Fourthly, the Land Revenue collections were retarded by the Census operations less than was expected to the extent of £157,000.

The report of the Controller-General of Accounts for 1880-81 has been published, and gives a full explanation of the difference between the accounts and the regular estimates.

Excluding from the receipt side of the accounts the English contribution and ordinary war receipts, which together amount to £3,298,000, and excluding from the expenditure side of the accounts, the war expenditure, which, including cost of frontier railways, is £13,662,000, the result for 1880-81 shows :—

Revenue	...£ 69,262,000
Expenditure	...£ 62,942,000
Surplus	...£ 6,320,000

The Budget estimate of 1881-82 was :—

Revenue	...£ 70,160,000
Expenditure	...£ 69,305,000
Surplus	...£ 855,000

The regular estimates are :—

Revenue	...£ 72,913,000
Expenditure	...£ 71,336,000
Surplus	...£ 1,577,000

The expenditure includes £675,000 for the repayment to local Governments of the contributions made by them to Imperial funds during the Afghan War ; also £360,000 credited to local Governments in the accounts of the year in connection with the renewal of provincial contracts. The Budget estimate provided for £3,000,000 of the English war contribution being credited to 1881-82. The regular estimate credits only £2,305,000 to 1881-82, the balance of £695,000 having been credited to 1880-81. The expenditure on war and frontier railways during 1881-82 is about £250,000 in excess of the amount of the English contribution credited to 1881-82, namely £2,305,000.

It is announced that the pay of the subordinate native executive service will be improved at a cost of £50,000 a year.

Full explanations are given of the terms on which provincial contracts with the Imperial Government have been renewed. The net result is a loss of £26,000 a year for five years to the Imperial Government. The principal changes are in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Bengal contract is revised favourably to the Imperial Government by £213,000 a year.

The patwari cess in the North-Western Provinces will be abolished, and patwaris in Oudh, now paid by the land-owners, will in future be paid by Government.

These two measures involve a remission of taxation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the extent of £316,000 a year, being £156,000 a year in excess of the famine cess imposed in 1878.

Measures for further decentralisation, by handing over items of revenue and expenditure which are now provincial to local boards and committees, and thus promoting local self-government, are under consideration. Several local Governments, notably Bengal, have already relieved the smaller municipalities of police charges, thus setting free their incomes for primary education, conservancy, etc.

The total cost of the war is now estimated at £21,611,000, being £17,551,000 for military operations and £4,060,000 for frontier railways. This calculation does not pretend to great accuracy, owing to the difficulty of separating ordinary and war expenditure. During 1881-82 £750,000 has been applied to canals and railways which afford protection against famine, and £750,000 to the reducing of the debt, making a total of £1,500,000 [illegible] surance expenditure. The net railway [illegible] 1881-82 are now estimated at £914,000 [illegible] the budget estimate.

[illegible] the year 1882-83, the Statement deals [illegible] the opium question and contests the views of the Anti-Opium Society. It announces that Government does not intend to abandon the Bengal monopoly. Regarding the low opium estimate taken in the year 1881-82, namely, £6,500,000 net, it is pointed out that the real point at issue is—to what extent the Government can take off taxes owing to reliance on opium. This depends on the nature of the tax taken off. There would be no objection to taking off the Salt duty owing to a partial reliance on opium, as it may reasonably be hoped that the loss by reduction will, to some extent, be recouped by an increased consumption. The opium estimate for 1882-83 is taken, therefore, at £7,250,030 net, being £588,000 less than the regular estimate for 1881-82 and £1,200,000 less than the actual of 1880-81.

The salt duty is to be at once reduced to a uniform rate of rupees two per maund everywhere except in Burma and the trans. Indus districts of the Punjab, where the existing lower rates are maintained. This involves a reduction of duty amounting to 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. elsewhere. The loss of revenue by this reduction is estimated at £1,423,000.

Dealing with the customs duties the Statement says the issue the Government has had to decide was, not whether direct should be substituted for indirect taxation, but what form the remission of taxation may best take. It is pointed out that the deficit in the present tariff as regards cotton duties are so great that some change is absolutely necessary ; that the duty on white and coloured goods cannot be maintained if grey goods are allowed free entry ; that the general import duties involve an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade incommensurate with the revenue they produce ; and that their maintenance is indefencible if the cotton duties are abolished. If new taxation had to be imposed, it might be necessary to bear with some of these evils ; but under actual circumstances, there is no reason why the benefits of free trade should any longer be withheld from India. It has therefore been resolved to abolish all import duties except those on wine, beer, and spirits, liqueurs, arms, and ammunition, salt and opium. The net loss of revenue is estimated at £1,108,000. If opium were taken in 1882-83 at £6,500,000 net as in 1881-82 and the salt duty were not reduced, there would still remain a surplus of £997,000, after the abolition of the import duties.

As regards the license-tax the Government recognises the evils of present tax, but does not propose any change at present. The objections which originally existed on account of the pressure of the tax on the poorer classes have been met by raising the minimum assessable income to Rs. 500. The highest local authorities also strongly deprecate frequent change. The Government considers, therefore, that it is advisable to postpone any alteration in the law until such time as it can speak with more confidence than at present as to the improbability of any further change being required. No new general direct tax is contemplated, but the extension of the present system of direct taxation so as to embrace in a more equitable manner all classes of the non-agricultural community would, if it should become necessary, be just and open to no valid objections. Whilst, therefore, making no present change, the Government reserves to itself complete liberty of action in the future either to propose the abolition of the license-tax, to recast it, or even, if desirable when financial arrangements for 1883-84 are considered, to allow the tax to continue in existence in its present form for a while longer.

After allowing for remission of taxation in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the repeal of customs duties, the reduction of salt duty, and on the other hand of the opium estimate of £7,250,000 net instead of £6,500,000 as in 1881-82, the Budget estimate for 1882-83 has the following result :—

Revenue	... £66,459,000.
Expenditure	... £66,174,000.
Surplus	... £285,000.

Net railway receipts are taken at £468,000 less than in 1881-82 ; net military expenditure is estimated at £15,260,000, being less than the ordinary expenditure of any year since 1876-77.

The loss by exchange is taken at £519,000 less than 1881-82—rupee at one and eight pence. The Secretary of State's drawing during 1882-83 are estimated at £15,592,000 as against £17,200,000 in 1881-82.

A scheme is announced for facilating borrowing from small local investors by the issue of stock in small denominations, interest on which will not be enfaceable to Europe.

As regards ways and means cash balance on the 31st March 1883, without any loan and without taking any credit for receipts on account of stock notes, is estimated at £10,848,000.

At present it is uncertain whether Government will have to raise any special loan during the year for productive works, but if any loan is raised it is probable that its amount will not exceed £1,500,000.

The Financial Secretary, on the issue of stock notes, said the question of whether it would not be possible to devise some means for borrowing from small local investors the amount required for the production of public works has long occupied the attention of Government. He said : [illegible] view of the question coincides with [illegible] in the *Bombay Gazette* of November [illegible], which is, as follows :—" It seems to us, however, that in this particular matter the best kind of "ventilation" will be that of a practical experiment. No one can say positively whether the plan will succeed or not until it is tried, while to try it would not cost much either in money or in trouble. The idea is pretty generally accepted as a good one—if it will work—but whether it will work or not can only be ascertained after a period of probation. After that should the plan not prove successful, then no harm will have been done, and only the expense of printing a few Government resolutions together with a supply of the notes themselves will have been incurred."

THE BUDGET.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

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Fourthly, the Land Revenue collections were retarded by the Census operations less than was expected to the extent of £157,000.

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Turning to the year 1882-83 the statement deals fully with the opium question and contests the views of the anti-opium society and announces that Government does not intend to abandon the Bengal monopoly. As regards the low opium estimate taken in 1881-82, namely, £6,500,000 net, it is pointed out that the real point at issue is to what extent Government can take off taxes in reliance on opium, and that this depends on the nature of the tax taken off. There would be no objection to taking off the salt duty in partial reliance on opium as it may reasonably be hoped that the loss by reduction will be to some extent recouped by increased consumption. The opium estimate for 1882-83 is taken therefore at £7,250,000 net, being £5,88,000 less than the regular estimate of 1881-82 and £1,200,000 less than the actuals of 1880-81,

The salt duty is to be at once reduced to a uniform rate of Rs. 2 a maund every where except in Burmah and the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab where the existing lower rates are maintained. This involves a reduction of duty amounting 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. elsewhere. The loss of revenue is estimated at £1,423,000.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTIES.

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A scheme is announced for facilitating the borrowing from small local investors by the issue of stock notes in small denominations, interest on which will not be enfaceable to Europe. As regards ways and means the cash balance on March 31st, 1882, is estimated at £14,200,000, the balance on March 31st, 1883, without any loan and without taking any credit for receipts on account of stock notes is estimated at £10,848,000. It is at present uncertain whether Government will have to raise any special loan during the year for productive public works, but if any loan is raised it is probable that its amount will not exceed £1,500,000.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8, 1-40 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 75 per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅝d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅞ ; Four-and-a half ditto, 90⅝.

A SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8, 4-46 P.M.

A disastrous fire broke out on the American ship Valliant yesterday. The vessel was loaded with a full cargo of jute, shellac, and cutch and was on the eve of departure for New York, having left her moorings. The vessel was completely burnt out, and nothing was saved.. Her owner was the captain. She was only insured for a small amount. The agents were Messrs. Bancroft & Co.

THE AMRITSUR-PATHANKOTE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 8.

The contract for the construction of the Amritsur-Pathankote Railway has been given to Mela Ram, a large Hindoo contractor in Lahore. There were between 50 and 60 tenders, ranging from 23 to 30 lakhs.

TWO EUROPEAN OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY A SARDAR.

A few days since Dr. Mahoney and another European officer at Peshawur were struck with a whip in the face by a Kabuli Sardar receiving an allowance from the British Government. The Sardar is said to have been drunk at the time.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE WHEAT TRADE.

Complaints are made by wheat exporters here on the vexatious octroi duties on grain here and at Kurrachee, and all places in the Punjab whence wheat is exported. Refunds are allowed, but the new system of through booking is not as advantageous as if the trade were free from these obstructions.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE OATH.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Redesdale brought in a Bill requiring members of Parliament to declare whether they believed in God. The Bill was read the first time.

MALMESBURY ELECTION.

Colonel Miles, Conservative candidate, has been elected Member for Malmesbury, in the room of Mr. Walter Powell, deceased.

The result of the poll was as follows :—

Colonel Miles, Conservative ...	... 491
Mr. Charles Luce, Liberal ...	... 435
Majority...	56

[The late member, Mr. Walter Powell, having been a Conservative, this election, like that of Taunton, makes no change in the position of parties in the House.]

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE AND THE LAND ACT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The House of Lords Committee for inquiring into the working of the Land Act had a sitting yesterday at which Mr. Godley, the Secretary to the Irish Land Commission, was examined.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND MOORISH TROOPS.

ALGIERS, MARCH 8.

Fighting has taken place at Figuig (on the Morocco-Algerian frontier) between the French and Moorish troops, owing to some misunderstanding.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Wilton.

[The deceased Earl, who was the second of his name, was best known by his colours on the Turf, and his connection with the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which he was Commodore. He was born in 1799, and inherited his title as far back as 1814. He essayed a political career as a Conservative, and became Lord Steward of the Household in 1835. He never got beyond this stage of official life, and forsook the Parliamentary arena for the more congenial diversion of sport. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Viscount Grey de Wilton. The new peer is probably best known to his countrymen as "My dear Grey," who, when a candidate for Bath in the last days of Mr. Gladstone's former Administration, received the famous "Bath Letter" in which Mr. Disraeli asserted that the country was disgusted with a policy of "plundering and blundering." Lord Grey de Wilton having been unsuccessful in his endeavours to enter the House of Commons, was in 1875, after the accession of the Conservative Government, called to the Upper House as Baron Grey de Radcliffe.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	.... 4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	.... 100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	.... 101¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	.... 84⅝
4½ per cent. Do.	.... 91⅝
5 per cent French Rentes	.... 116¼
Bar Silver	.... 51⅝

Arrivals—Cerigo, Inchulva and Carmona.

Departure—Sunrise.

WE recall to our readers that the alteration in the departure of the mails comes into force this week. The European mail will not leave to-day, but to-morrow (Friday) at five p. m., and will continue to leave each Friday at that hour until the monsoon.

THE Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and other trustees of the charitable funds of the Zoroastrian community have invited the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay to be present at a grand "jusson," or thanksgiving, ceremony to be performed at Wadia's Fire-temple on Sunday morning next, for the preservation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress from the recent attempt made upon her life.

THERE is some talk in Calcutta of an address being forwarded to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on her escape from assassination. Of course if an expression of sympathy were sent, it should be conveyed by telegraph.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which Sadashew Pandurang Bhide, alias Nana Bhide, and Keshow Narayen Bakhle, are charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadow Wasoodow Barve, State Karbaree of Kolhapore, was proceeded with before Mr. Webb. Dr. Joynt, being called, gave the same evidence that he had given in the case against the editor of the *Mahratta* newspaper. The chief witness for the prosecution was Dr. Beattie, Surgeon-General, who said that while he was at Poona in January last Radhabai and the accused Nana Bhide called on him and expressed to him their satisfaction at the Maharaja being kindly treated by Dr. Bruce. After they left his presence Nana Bhide returned and offered him an envelope containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 500. Dr. Beattie immediately returned the envelope, saying that it was not his custom to receive money presents. The case was adjourned until to-day, when the accused will be formally committed to the Sessions.

FROM letters we have received, there appears to be a good deal of alarm abroad at the idea of what is understood to have been the brutal murder of a railway engine-driver at Bulsar being allowed to go undetected and unpunished. But the alarm, we are assured, is unfounded, the fact being that the unfortunate man was not murdered at all, but was killed by an accidental fall from his verandah, 23 ft. above the ground, by which his skull was fractured and his leg broken. The account first given led to the conclusion that Harding had been attacked at night on his way home from work, knocked down, and stabbed to death ; but that version of the story is inconsistent with the facts that his coat, boots, and hat were found in his room, and his watch under the pillow, and that the Civil Surgeon at Surat found there were no such wounds as would be inflicted by blows with a knife or other sharp instrument about the body.

WE understand the officers of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I. will give their dance on the 27th inst., as the regiment has received orders to stand fast here, instead of going to Thull-Chotiali. There will be an issue of invitations immediately.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent informs us that the sale of the Nizam's State Railway to an English company has been negotiated, and Mr. Abdul Hak is to be sent to England to arrange all details in connection with the transfer of the line to its new owners.

OUR Baroda correspondent informs us that the Thakore of Wadhwan has arrived there, accompanied by Captain Salmon, Political Officer. He is staying at Chimonbaugh, as the Maharajah's guest.

MAJOR-GENERAL CADELL will make over charge of the Military Works office to Colonel J. McL. Innes on the 14th instant.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Government Telegraph Department to connect Pangim and Marmagoa by a telegraph line.

WE see there were forty deaths from cholera in Calcutta during the week ended the 25th February.

EIGHTY members of the Civil Service of the N. W. P. and Oudh had arrived at Allahabad on Monday for the Lieutenant-Governor's farewell dinner to the service, to be held that evening.

MR. JUSTICE MORRIS, of the Calcutta High Court, is reported to have applied for six months' leave from the end of the current month.

IN the Polo Tournament at Meerut the first ties are as follow ;—The Rifle Brigade play the 8th Hussars ; the 10th Hussars play the 11th Regiment ; the 13th Hussars play the 54th ; the 9th Lancers draw a bye. The 10th beat the 11th by seven goals to none on the 6th inst.

THE 3rd Bengal Native Infantry is reported to be now *en route* for India from Gulistan, *viâ* Dera Ghazi Khan and Vitakri.

AT the Punjab Chief Court, on Friday, Abraham Coxe, the Eurasian who shot a native at Lahore recently with a Volunteer rifle, was convicted, by a majority of the jury of 8 to 1, of murder under Section 302 Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

SOME months since mention was made of raids committed on border villages by Zakha Khels, and notably the lifting of a large number of cattle from the village of Sangu. It is now reported that the cattle have been restored by the tribesmen, and their headmen, who were recently in Peshawur, have paid a fine of Rs. 1,200 by way of punishment for their misdeeds.

THE Carabineers (6th Dragoon Guards), at Sialkot, received their Afghan war medals on parade on the 1st inst.

A CHINA paper says it is rumoured that a telegram has been received by the Admiral of the China Squadron from North Borneo, asking for the assistance of men-of-war, as the Spaniards are giving trouble. "What the nature of the trouble may be can only be conjectured ; but it is, no doubt, of a serious kind, else such ademand would not be likely to be made,"

THEY have been holding some athletic sports in Calcutta, in connection with the Ballygunge Cricket Club. Mr. Eardly-Wilmot won the greater number of the events. Throwing the cricket-ball (87 yds. 2 ft.) ; the 100 yds. flat race (10¾ secs.) ; the long jump (19 ft. 6 in.) ; 120 yds. hurdle race ; high jump (5 ft. 1 in.) ; and 150 yds. handicap (starting from scratch) all fell to him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. HATCHELL proceeds home immediately, to assume command of the First Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, *vice* Dundas, retired. Major A. B. Morgan, Second Battalion Norfolk Regiment, succeeds him as Assistant Adjutant-General.

A BENGAL paper reports that a meeting of Brahmins was lately held at Dacca to decide whether the Maharajah of Tippera has forfeited his status as a Brahmin on account of a marriage contracted by him ; as also whether those Brahmins who accepted the Maharajah's recent invitation to a semi-religious entertainment have not incurred expulsion from their caste.

WE have received the first number of the *Volunteer Gazette*, the new weekly paper, published at Calcutta, which is to be, as the title-page informs us, "devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force in India." The editor announces :—" Our purpose is to supply exclusively Volunteer news, to furnish a standing record of Volunteer events worthy of being chronicled, to open out a channel for the expression of Volunteer opinion on all matters which affect the efficiency and usefulness of the Volunteer Forces generally, and especially those of British India ; remembering, moreover, that it will be part of our duty to hold in constant advocacy the interests of an institution which is acknowledged to be a power in the country. Our columns will be open to all shades of opinion on matters bearing on our speciality." The paper is extremely well printed, and contains a great deal of matter which should be of interest to all Volunteers.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, there were present :—Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I. (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Aguiar, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, T. Blaney, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Drs. H. Cook, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P.C. de Souza, Messrs. Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, Col. H. F. Hancock, Messrs. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, H. E. Jacomb, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapadia, D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, Major G. L. C. Merewether, Capt. H. Morland, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Dr. J. Pinkerton, Major A. B. Portman, Messrs. Rugoonath Narayan Khote, Shantaram Narayan, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowundas Munguldas, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote said that half-measures were no good, and quoted the Carnac-bunder as an instance of the truth of this statement. He wished they could remove the storm-water through some underground drains, but he was told that to do so they would have to construct a drain of huge dimensions at fabulous expense. No sane engineer would advise them to do this, when they could manage with a much smaller outlay. The scheme of 1876 was, Mr. Khote said, a mere makeshift adopted under a policy which had for its motto the saying that half a loaf was better than no bread. The speaker then quoted an extract from Mr. Forde's report, in which he said that this scheme was much more effective, because so much larger in its effects, than the former, which was intended to carry a rain-fall of 1½ inch within 24 hours, whilst the other would carry a much greater rain-fall. The fall of rain in Bombay was sometimes as much as 10 or 15 inches in 24 hours. The new scheme provided one outlet, the Flats, where all the storm-water would be collected. In adopting the new scheme, they would do much more work than they could by the older. The new would cost 14 lakhs, and the Commissioner asked for permission to raise 8 lakhs. They had only spent two lakhs of the 14 in widening the Love-grove sluices, and this work would come very useful under the new scheme. The present scheme was so entire and effectual that they ought not to hesitate a moment in adopting it. Mr. Khote then quoted the figures which the Municipal Commissioner had given in his letter with regard to the cost of the several portions of the scheme. They had given a pledge to Government that nothing foul would be thrown into the Back Bay ; so that if they accepted the recommendation that a portion of the storm-water should go into Back Bay, they would be acting wrongly. Besides, this storm-water was only diluted night-soil, and so long as they could not free the storm-water from sullage, it should not be allowed to enter Back Bay. The Flats were a piece of land covered with a net work of drains, roads, and watercourses, and go where they might they would have some difficulty ; so that on the whole the scheme of the Commissioner was so elaborate that they ought at once to sanction it. Dr. Blaney had sounded a warning note to the effect that if they raised the compounds of private houses in Khetwady, they would be asked by other house-owners to do the same for them. But in the case of Khetwady the Municipality made the compounds low by raising the road. Dr. Blaney said there was less fever in Khetwady than in other localities surrounding it. This proved either that moisture was not the cause of fever and death, or that the mortuary returns of Khetwady were not reliable.

Dr. Blaney.—Municipal statistics ; not mine.

Mr. Khote.—They may not be reliable for all that. The Municipality, however, were not prepared to give up belief in what they had been taught as to the causes of fever. An important point was this—they had an efficient sanitary staff, an engineering staff, and a competent Commissioner, and they all told the Corporation that the new scheme would be a good thing for the city. The Corporation could not give the time and thought to the matter that their officers gave, and if it could be shown by the Commissioner that he could devise ways and means without additional taxation, all they could do was to sanction it.

Dr. de Souza remarked that by improving defective drainage, and thereby relieving the subsoil, they would be making an advance in the right direction. It would reduce the number of cases of phthisis, and, as it was well known, dampness was prolific of diarrhœa and dysentry, and cholera was ushered in by this pre-disposing cause ; but this might to a certain extent be stamped out by an improved system of drainage. As to the diversion of the water into Back Bay, he did not think the Bay would be seriously contaminated by the water, as the storm water would be separated from sewage. He did not approve of the plan, however, on account of the engineering difficulties in the way mentioned by Mr. Mathew. As to Dr. Blaney contending that subsoil saturation was not in Khetwady productive of fever, Dr. de Souza said the contention was a novel one.

Col. Hancock said he still adhered to the opinion which he had formed when the subject was brought before the Town Council, namely, that the scheme was on the whole the best they could adopt. The question of surface drainage had been brought prominently to their notice some years ago by Dr. Cook, who represented that the increase in dampness in Bombay led to great sickness and mortality. It was also brought to the notice of the Municipality that every monsoon some of the unfortunate inhabitants of Khetwady had to wade through water up to their middles, which could be neither good nor pleasant for them. This was a state of things they were bound to rectify. The project of a reservoir on the Flats commended itself to him as a good one, as it would obviate the greatest nuisance which the imperfect drainage system [illegible] created, namely, the noisome swamp formed at the close of every monsoon by the mixture of sewage and rain-water stagnating on the low-lying Flats between the line of the old main drain and the vellard. That was the lowest part of the Flats, and excavations there would cost less than if made in any other site. It was immaterial where the reservoir was formed, provided the storm-water was let into it, and whatever overflow was necessary in the form of sewage. He thought the reservoir was desirable because it would get over this terrible nuisance, and instead of having sewage drying up and emitting pestilential vapours, as it did in October and November, they would have it so diluted with the sea-water it was proposed to introduce from time to time as the reservoir was empty, that the probability was that the nuisance would entirely disappear. Eventually when the drainage system was complete and storm-water and sewage were separated, they ought to have a fresh-water lake, which would not only be useful, but exceedingly ornamental, and he saw no reason why it should not form a central feature of a park and gardens to be made on the Flats raised by the town sweepings. It was for that reason, among others, that he advocated that the storm-water drain and catch-water drain along the foot of Cumballa Hill leading to Gowalia tank should be taken into the Flats rather than into Back Bay. If this drain only carried the storm-water it could do no harm ; but there was a certainty that, for the present at all events, it must carry some amount of sewage, and that was a serious objection on the part of those who desired to prevent any sewage at all getting into the Back Bay. He thought it was desirable they should have a large reservoir, in which to collect as much water as possible, on the Flats, and for that reason he preferred a catch-water drain leading into the Flats to such a drain leading into Back Bay. As far as the Commissioner was able to judge, no saving would be effected by carrying it into Back Bay. The site of the reservoir was not a matter of very great importance. A site had been recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. L. Forde, and Mr. Walton, and he (Colonel Hancock) accepted their judgment in the matter, and the chances were, he supposed, that that judgment was the best. The site selected was the lowest, and there ought, consequently, to be less labour in carrying out the work. The new feature which made the scheme so much more costly than that of 1876, was, he thought, the avoid sewer which it was proposed to construct along the Bendy Bazaar and through Byculla leading to the Flats. He presumed the engineers had satisfied themselves that there was no better way of intercepting the drainage, which otherwise found its way to the low-lying portions about Khetwady. He was not aware until lately that the levels of the island were such that they would have to construct a drain on that side as well as the other.

Mr. Gostling said that a good many engineering points and points of estimate required more light to be thrown on them. There was not much information given to the Corporation as to the details upon which the estimates were based. He understood it had been settled years ago that it was altogether inimical to the public health that the sewers carrying night-soil and suliage from houses should be allowed to drain into Back Bay, but he was not at all certain that it had been decided, except by the Committee to which Col. Hancock had referred, that it should not be drained into the harbour. He preferred to maintain his own opinion, that they had not heard any valid reasons against the sewers draining into the harbour. The arguments that had been adduced did not carry conviction to his mind. The surface drains were to drain water in the monsoon only, and they would drain nothing in dry weather. Mr. Gostling then stated that since the Health Department had closed the drains in Meadow-street mosquitoes had diminished 50 per cent. or more. Referring again to the Back Bay, the speaker said that if the surface drainage were sent into it, it would be mixed with an enormous quantity of sea-water. But it was proposed to take this surface drainage to the Flats, and put it into a closed lake, upon a spot upon which there were very evil smells at present, and where in time to come houses would have to be built. Instead of slightly diluting the water of Back Bay with it, they proposed to put the surface drainage into a closed tank, whereas it would be would not, he believed, hold one-thousandth part of the water that would fall into it in the monsoon. He entirely approved of the principle of the scheme that the monsoon water should be carried away from the inhabited parts of the town as much as possible ; but before the question was finally decided they ought, he considered, to have figures put before them, as well as the reports of the Engineer on special duty and the Consulting Engineer.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that the Corporation had passed a resolution on the 8th December, 1881, by a large majority on the motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, to the effect that the loan of six lakhs having already been borrowed for surface drainage works, which had not been commenced, the meeting considered it inadvisable to borrow a fresh loan of nine lakhs for that purpose. They were now asked by Dr. Cook's resolution to undo the work which they had already done, before the statutory period expired. This point, the Rao Saheb said, the Corporation should remember when it applied to Government to raise a loan of eight lakhs or thereabouts, because they would be doing what was perfectly illegal.

Mr. M. N. Banajee asked the Chairman whether the meeting was competent to discuss the question.

The Chairman said it appeared to him that they should be wasting a lot of valuable time if it was found that the discussion as to the question of the raising of a loan was illegal.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was certainly not in a position to know whether the Rao Saheb was correct or not in his contention. But he must say that it seemed to him, *primâ facie*, that the meeting would not be in order in voting for a fresh loan. At the same time he said that, speaking from memory, his impression was that when Mr. Nowrozjee had moved the resolution on that occasion, he did so expressly because the surface drainage scheme was not before him. There was only one point on which he (the Commissioner) asked the attention of the meeting, and that was that he had understood from the last speaker's remarks that they should be out of order merely with regard to the question of the loan. The proposal now before them embraced two parts—the principle of works to be executed, and the principle of how those works were to be paid for. It was the opinion of some members that they should embark in a less expensive scheme, at an outlay of 4½ lakhs of rupees ; but he must say they had got no scheme for such an expenditure before them.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.—Will you permit me to make a remark on the point of order, Mr. Chairman ?

The Chairman.—Yes, Mr. Nowrozjee.

Mr. Peterson rose to call attention to the rule, which distinctly stated that no member save the one called to order should make any remarks.

Mr. Mandlik said Mr. Peterson was wrong in rising to a point of order. The question now was whether the debate should go on.

After some conversation the Chairman said he had not looked into the point raised by the Rao Saheb. He remarked that they would look very foolish if they passed any resolution, and found afterwards that they were not competent by law to do so. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore, with their permission, submit the question for the opinion of their legal adviser, and if he thought they could go on with the discussion, they might meet for the purposenext week.

The Chairman then proposed to go through some other items in the list of business ; but many of the members havingleft the hall, the meeting had to separate for want of a quorum.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which Sadashew Nana Bhide and Keshow Narayen Bakhle are charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Wasoodew Barve, State Karbaree of Kolhapore, was proceeded with before Mr. Webb.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Pherozeshaw [illegible] Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, conducted the defence.

George Henry Reeves Hart said.—I am Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. It is a part of my duty to receive telegrams and letters addressed to H. E. the Governor. On the 16th December, 1881, I received in Bombay a telegram, No 5975, addressed to H. E. the Governor. I see an endorsement in the Governor's handwriting on the back. The telegram was given to the Governor on the 16th December. This must be the receipt I signed in respect of the telegram. This was the petition of the 27th December, 1881, addressed to the Governor and received by us. I do not recollect the day I received it. I remember the receipt of the second petition, dated the 4th January. I remember the third petition, dated the 16th January, 1881.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw, the witness said.—The petition dated the 27th December was received in camp at Baroda. The one of the 4th January was not received in Bombay, but somewhere on tour. As to that of the 16th of January, I cannot say whether I received it in the first instance.

Mr. Inverarity admitted that the last of the petitions was received at Poona.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The envelope of the petition of the 27th December, 1881, was first addressed to Bombay, and afterwards altered. The envelope containing the petition of the 4th January was also addressed to Bombay, and afterwards altered. As to the third petition, I saw it as my duty as Private Secretary, but when I do not remember. When the Governor proceeds on tour, his address is put on letters for him by the post-office, but they do not open them.

Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Wassodew Barve was called to identify the signatures of the first and second accused to the telegram and petitions sent to H. E. the Governor.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said.—You called upon me to produce the letters of the 14th and 28th October, 1881, and the 17th of November, 1881, purporting to be written by Mahadeo Barve to Rambhow Anaparkar. I cannot produce them. I believe they are with Nana Bhide. I handed the letters to Gopal Ganesh Agarkar when I went to Poona, on Friday last. I was served with the summons at Poona.

Mr. Inverarity.—What makes you believe that the letters were with Nana Bhide ?

Witness.—Agarkar might have given them to Nana Bhide, as his case was then to come before the court. I am in no way concerned with the case against the editor of the *Kesari*. I was served with a defendant summons in that very case. I saw the originals of the letters in the first week of December last. I cannot particularise the day.

Mr. Inverarity.—I call upon Nana Bhide, Sir, to produce the letters.

Mr. Mehta.—They are not with him here, Sir, and we do not produce them.

Mr. Inverarity.—I ask if Mr. Pherozeshaw will produce them in the course of the day.

Mr. Mehta.—No, not in the course of the day, because they are at Poona.

Witness continued.—Nana Bhide showed me the three letters. He named Waman Govind Ranade as the person from whom he had got them, and referred me to him. He did not tell me anything further himself, nor did I ask him anything further. Waman Ranade is an acquaintance of mine, not a friend. I went to Ranade, who said that he got the letters from the *Khasgi* department. I questioned him about the person from whom he got the letters. He told me he would only disclose the name at the proper time, and added that he had got them from a reliable source.

Mr. Inverarity.—Has the proper time arrived for the disclosure of the name ?

Witness.—I do not think so. He has not yet disclosed to me the name. I asked Ranade about the letters now and then, but he gave me the [illegible] me his opinion of those [illegible] the publisher of the Deccan [illegible] whether he wrote the [illegible] at time. I sent the petition after I had an interview with Waman Ranade. I gave these letters to Agarkar because his trial was coming on to-day.

Mr. Inverarity.—I think your object in giving them to him was that he might be ready for his trial ?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity.—Well, that being so, how can you account for the letters being at Poona ?

Witness.—I gave the letters with a certain object, but I cannot say why Agarkar has left them at Poona.

Mr. Inverarity.—I suppose you have no wish to keep them back ?

Witness.—Had they been with me, I would have produced them. I would produce them now if they were to give them to me.

Mr. Inverarity.—But they will not give them to you, I am sure.

Dr. Christopher Joynt gave the same evidence that he had given in the case against the editor of the *Mahratta*.

Mr. Inverarity said that as Dr. Joynt was going away on duty to Quetta before the April sessions, and a notice to this effect had already been served on the solicitors for the defence, he would propose that he (Dr. Joynt) should be cross-examined on that day.

Mr. Pherozeshaw reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Inverarity said that if his learned friend reserved the cross-examination of Dr. Joynt, he would do so with his eyes open.

Mr. Frank Spencer, Superintendent of the Political Department in the Secretariat, said that the telegram and letters were received in the Political Department of the Secretariat from the Government.

Witness being cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw, said that the petition of the 27th was received from Baroda ; that of the 4th January came to hand when His Excellency was travelling in Kathywar ; the one of the 16th January was delivered to witness by a peon from Government House. Witness did not know whether it was at the instance of Mr. Barve that Government sent for the telegram from the Calcutta office. Witness was present in court on one occasion when the case against Mr Tilak was going on. He was present with certain official papers and documents from the Political Department, under orders from the Chief Secretary. The complainant's solicitors had previously inspected the papers at the Secretariat. They were not inspected in his presence, therefore ; witness could not say whether Mr. Barve was present or not. He believed that he actually either Mr. Barve or his solicitors had notified that he would not be required with the papers.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I suppose the papers which I produced are still in the Secretariat. The medical reports about the Maharajah were among them. There were also reports made by Mr. Cox to Government.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Do you know if the report made to Government by Colonel Parr on the 6th August, 1881, was amongst the papers ?

Witness.—I cannot say just now. I made no list of the papers which I brought here.

Mr. Inverarity said that it had been suggested that the documents had not been produced by them. He might state that he would communicate with the Government, if the defence so desired, for the production of the papers.

Mr. Pherozeshaw thanked Mr. Inverarity for the offer, and said that he would avail himself of it at the proper time.

Mr. Inverarity then said that with regard to this case there were witnesses whom he proposed to call at the Sessions, if the case was committed. Their names were Mr. Cox, Mr. Green, Rambhow Anaparka, Major Reeves, Dr. Murphy, and Dr. Beattie. Their evidence would be the same as had been given in the previous case. He proposed to examine Dr. Beattie, who had not been examined in the case against Mr. Tilak, with regard to the offer of Rs. 500 made by Nana Bhide.

Dr. Thomas Berkley Beattie deposed.—I am Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay. I see the man Nana Bhide here. He and Radhabai had an interview with me at Poona, on or about the 9th January. Nana Bhide asked me to have the interview with Radhabai. When I had an interview with her at Poona, Nana Bhide came with her ; she was behind a *purdah*. After the interview Nana Bhide and Radhabai left my room. After they left Nana Bhide returned twice to my room. Radhabai was in a carriage in the compound at that time.

Mr. Inverarity.—On the first occasion he returned what did he do ?

Witness.—He returned with a tray of oranges. Dr. Bruce was there at the time. Bhide then went away, and Dr. Bruce also left. After Dr. Bruce had gone away, Nana Bhide returned a second time.

Mr. Inverarity.—On that occasion what did he do ?

Witness.—He handed me an envelope and said, "The Bai Saheb has sent you this." I opened the envelope and found five currency notes of Rs. 100 each. I took out the notes, counted them, and shoved them in again. I returned them to Bhide there and then. He did not say a word.

Mr. Inverarity.—What did you say to him ?

Witness.—I said, "Give my salaams to the Bai Saheb, and tell her it is not the saheb's custom to take money." Bhide then left the room, taking the envelope and the notes with him. He did not say a word. I did not order him out of my room ; he went away at once. Radhabai was all this time in the *gharry* in the porch. Nana Bhide went away, and the carriage drove off.

Mr. Inverarity.—What was the subject discussed at the first interview you had with Radhabai and Bhide ?

Witness.—It was about the Rajah of Kolhapore's health.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.—What passed at the interview, Dr. Beattie ? A.—The Rajah's mother expressed her satisfaction at her son's health, and said that Dr. Bruce was very kind to him. Q.—Did they talk about any improvement made in the Rajah's health about that time. A.—Radhabai expressed her pleasure at seeing the Rajah kindly treated by Dr. Bruce. Q.—Did you give her any assurance that the Rajah's health was improving under Dr. Bruce ? A.—I do not remember that. I may or may not have given her the assurance.

Witness continued.—Dr. Bruce was present at the interview from the beginning. Nana Bhide came to my house the previous day and arranged the interview. I did not hear from Dr. Bruce at all about the subject of the interview. I had been consulted several times on the subject of the Maharaja's health before the interview with Nana Bhide. About a year ago I made a report in conjunction with Drs. Cook and Murphy. That was before the interview.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—How many reports had you to make altogether ? A.—Jointly two or three ; personally none. Q.—Did Bhide or Radhabai ask you at the interview to make a favourable report on the Maharajah's health ? A.—They did not. I had seen Bhide at Ahmedabad before that interview. It was in December, 1881. Bhide then asked me two or three questions—first, whether the Maharajah's mother might not live in the same compound with the Maharajah ; secondly, whether a playmate might not be given to the Rajah ; and thirdly, whether his wife should not be allowed to live with him. I did not tell Bhide at Ahmedabad to see me at Poona. I asked him to write to me what he had to say, and told him that I would send him a reply. I was about to leave Ahmedabad shortly, and told him, I think, to address me at Poona.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—What was your reason for asking Bhide to write to you at Poona ? I suppose you both were in a great hurry at the time ?

Witness.—No, I intended to send my reply for Nana Bhide's information through Dr. Bruce, who was in medical charge of the Maharajah. Q.—Did you at all give him to understand that that was the object why you asked him to write to you ? A.—I did not give him to understand that. Q.—Is it possible from what took place between you and him at Ahmedabad, that he understood you to say that he might see you at Poona ? A.—He might have understood that, because I did not refuse him the interview at Ahmedabad. The first time Bhide saw me again was at the interview of the 9th January. Dr. Bruce was present at the interview accidentally.

Mr. Pherozshaw.—Did Dr. Bruce know that you had granted an interview to Radabai ?

Witness.—No. Dr. Bruce did not take any part that I know of in the interview. Dr. Bruce happened to be in the house at the time the Bai came. He did not come to me on any business ; he had dropped in accidentally.

Mr. Pherozshaw.—Does Dr. Bruce still report to you on the condition of the Maharaja ?

Witness.—Government do send me Dr. Bruce's reports. I return them to Government.

Mr. Pherozshaw.—Do you know that Dr. Bruce takes a favourable view of the Maharaja's case ? A.—I do not know that. Q.—Do you not know that Dr. Bruce thinks that there is nothing the matter with the Maharaja except that he labours under some fear ? A.—I do not know that. The last report of Dr. Bruce which I saw, was made in January. Q.—Now, Dr. Beattie, if you had considered that Nana Bhide intended to give you a bribe, would you not have ordered him out of the room instantly ? A.—I would. Q.—Instead of ordering Bhide out of the room, you told him to give your *salams* to the Bai Saheb, saying that it was not the custom of the Saheb to take a bribe ? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you mention this circumstance to anybody at the time ? A.—I mentioned it immediately to my son, who was then in the next room, and to Dr. Bruce the same evening. I also mentioned it to Government a few days afterwards. I think I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Cox, but I am not sure. A.—Do you remember Dr. Bruces's report made on the 21st December regarding the Maharaja's health. Q.—Yes, it was a joint report by myself, Dr. Bruce, and Dr. Murphy. Q.—Was there any separate report of Dr. Bruce about that time ? A.—I think he had made a report about that time. I do not remember his reporting that the Maharaja was not mad, but that there was a certain impression on his mind which, if removed, he would be all right. A.—I do not remember anything of the kind. Witness continued.—I remember having asked a question to Green as to whether the Maharaja was impotent or not. I made the inquiry by order of Government, and not of my own accord. Government had asked me whether the Maharaja was physically fit to consummate his marriage. I do not remember if any report had been sent from Kolhapore in connection with the subject.

In further examination by Mr. Pherozshaw, witness said he did not know that Dr. Bruce made a report to Government that the Maharajah was impotent. He would not swear that the report was not made.

In re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said :—This (put in) is the report I made to Government. I considered a bribe had been offered me, as I was not in professional attendance on the Maharajah. The interview took place at Nana Bhide's desire. It is not true that I ever desired an interview either with Nana Bhide or Radhabai.

Mr. Inverarity then asked the magistrate to commit the case to the Criminal Sessions, remarking that, with regard to the first accused, there was ample evidence of the publication of the telegram, and with regard to the second accused, there was evidence that he was an abettor in publishing the libel contained in the telegram. The magistrate was asked to frame a charge of defamation against Nana Bhide, and a charge of abetment against Bakhale. Mr. Inverarity asked his Worship to frame these charges, saying that it would be for the Clerk of the Crown, who himself would frame another set of charges, to ascertain whether the libels were really published in Bombay, as he (Mr. Inverarity) submitted they were. With regard to the other accused persons, it would also be the duty of the Clerk of the Crown to consider whether there was a publication in Bombay.

Mr. Pherozshaw made a few remarks on behalf of the accused. His Worship had to consider the legal aspect of the case. Considering the way in which the petitions were received by Government, Mr. Inverarity did not feel justified to ask his Worship to frame charges with regard thereto. The only libel on which the [illegible] was sought to [illegible] proof that he either wrote or sent the [illegible] He did not join either in framing or publishing the telegram in Bombay ; and there was no pr[illegible] ever that the telegram was ever published [illegible] bay. He might have joined in other acts, [illegible] framing or publishing the telegram at Po[illegible] there was no proof as to his being conc[illegible] its publication in Bombay. The learned [illegible] sel therefore asked his Worship to di[illegible] the charge against Bakhale. There was a com[illegible] absence of proof of publication in Bombay [illegible] the charge, it was submitted, must fall to [illegible] ground.

Mr. Inverarity rose to correct a statement m[illegible] by the defendants' counsel.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said his learned friend was n[illegible] entitled to address the court in reply. It was onl[illegible] as a matter of courtesy that he was allowed t[illegible] address the court at all.

Mr. Inverarity.—I want only to correct a misstatement.

Mr. Pherozsaw.—My learned friend ought to ha[illegible] corrected the misstatement when it was made [illegible] is too late now.

Mr. Inverarity.—My learned friend speaks so fa[illegible] that it was not possible to check him on the inst[illegible]

Mr. Pherozshaw.—You could have stopped [illegible] the point and called the court's attention to it.

Mr. Inverarity, being allowed by the magistrate to make the correction he desired, said that there was a distinct admission in the petition, in which the petitioners said they waited for a reply from Government.

The Magistrate said that, considering the course taken by the prosecution with regard to the petitions, he must look into the papers and would give his decision to-morrow as to the charges to be framed against the accused.

THE charge of libel brought against Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, editor of the *Kesari*, and Bal Gungadhur Tilak, editor of the *Maratha* newspaper, by the State Karbharee of Kolhapore, was then proceeded with.

Dr. Joynt gave evidence similiar to that given by him in the previous cases.

Waman Govind Ranade examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am a vakil and printer and publisher of the *Dnyan Prakash*. I also act as agent for Radhabai since December last. She pays me about Rs. 100 a month. I say about, because she is poor and does not pay Rs. 100 regularly. In December last she paid me Rs. 150. She has not paid me for February. I know the three letters appearing in the *Kesari* purporting to be from Mr. Brave to Mahadew Ainaparkar. I saw the letter, dated the 17th November on the 29th November, 1881

Mr. Inverarity.—Who gave it to you ?

Witness.—I cannot give you the name. My reasons are that I don't know when I may be prosecuted. As printer and publisher, I am in the same position as the printer and publisher of the *Kesari*. I am afraid that the prosecution might make away with the person if I mention his name. My second reason is that I must be in a position to satisfy the court that the letters came to my hand ; and that if any time elapses, I am afraid that something would happen to the man who handed me the letters.

The magistrate.—You must answer the question.

Witness.—My final request is that if I give the name, Your Worship will take down the deposition of the man at once.

Mr. Inverarity.—You must answer the question.

Witness.—I ask your Worship to consider my final repuest.

Mr. Inverarity.—I ask your Worship to commit the witness for contempt of court. He has been told to answer the question, and he wont.

The magistrate.—You must answer the question.

Witness.—With great reluctance I say that the man who handed me the letter of the 17th November was Ram Bhau Shergoon Seykur. I accidentally went to his house, when, among other subjects, the subject of the Maharaja was talked about. He said he had got the letter. I asked him to show it to me ; and he showed it without more ado. It was at the house lately occupied by Nana Bhide. The letter was brought from upstairs at my request. As far as I know, Ram Bhau is not employed under Mr. Barve at Kolhapore. I saw Ram Bhau living independently in the house since Nana Bhide had left it. He did not tell me where he got the letter from. He said it was from a clerk in the Khasghi department. He did not tell me the name of the man from whom he got the letter. He said there were other letters, and that he would introduce the clerk to me. I had no time to wait, and so I left instructions with my clerk, who lives there permanently. I do not know at this moment the name of the clerk who supplied the letters. I asked the name, but did not get it. I don't know at this moment whether he was introduced to my clerk or not. My clerk corresponds with me daily. He enclosed to me direct only three letters of Mr. Barve. Some letters having been tampered with at the Post Office, I asked my clerk to post my letters to the address of my friends. My clerk sent me no letters indirectly.

Mr. Pherozshaw asked that the witness be examined through the interpreter.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Inverarity, said he had passed the Matriculation examination of the University. He went on to say. English is a foreign language. I do not feel offended of being asked to speak through the interpretor. For the sake of comparison of Mr. Barve's handwriting, I collected a good many of his letters. Ram Bhau was not paid anything for these letters. The clerk in the Khasghi department, to my knowledge, was not paid anything. I don't think he has been paid anything. I know Nana Bhide for the last five or six years. He is a mookhtiar and I am a pleader in the same court ; and we are acquainted with each other. One day in the Political Agent's court, he said to me that the natural mother of the Maharajah was not allowed to see him. I took it to be an unnatural act, saying there must be something to prevent her. Since then I took up Radhabai's side and have been working on her side. Early in October, she proposed that I should enter her service, and I agreed to do so. On the 1st October 1881, I drafted a telegram for the *Bombay Gazette*, and sent it to the telegraph office, but it was not forwarded to that paper. This (produced) telegram of the 16th December, 1881, to the Governor is in my handwriting. It was sent by Nana Bhide. This petition of the 27th December, sent by Nana Bhide and Bakhale, is also in my handwriting. I left Kolhapore on the 29th November for Poona to give early intimation to Rudhabai and to take precautionary measures, because I was afraid that something would be done to the Maharajah. I don't know anything about the dismissal of the Maharajah's servants on the 21st November. I came here from Poona to give my evidence, and have not yet returned to Kolhapore. This is a letter of 22nd December, 1881, which I sent to Major Reeves.

Mr. Inverarity.—Why did you conceal the fact that you were agent of Rudhabai ?

Witness.—I took no interest in these letters as the agent of Rudhabai. I told her about the first letter I had discovered. I did not tell her anything about the other two letters. I know three persons started to collect information for the defence of the papers. They started about a month ago for Kolhapore, but returned within a day or two. I did not publish in my paper a list of subscriptions on behalf of Radhabai. Before I entered her service, I published an advertisement in the Kolhapore paper asking for subscriptions and assistance on her behalf. I did not know the two accused before I went to Poona. I know that the accused Agarkar is the editor of the *Kesari*. I don't know whether the accused Tilak is editor of the *Maratha* paper. Radhabai has no agent at Kolahpore at present. Her husband had been residing at Kolhapore up to December. I don't know where he has been residing since December. I was not the agent of Radhabai's brother. As pleader, I conducted a good many cases for him. Kesospunt Goklay is the Khasgi karbharee of Kolhapore. His daughter is married to Nana Bhide's son. Nana Bhide asked me to write the telegram and the petition. He wrote the drafts in Marathi, and I turned them into English. I parted with the three letters early in December.

Cross-examination reserved. Mr. Govind Vithal Karkaray, examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am Government Reporter on the Native Press and subscribe to all native papers on behalf of Government. On the 13th December 1881, I got the *Kesari* in Bombay in the usual course ; also the paper of the 17th January. I read the articles on Mr. Barve in those papers. I write to the editor or manager of a newspaper when it is first published, asking him to send the paper regularly to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw.—I cannot say that I wrote to the editor of the *Kesari* asking him to send me the paper. I don't know I was Reporter when the *Kesari* was first published. The office of the Reporter is always in Bombay ; it never goes to Poona. I cannot say who left these two papers at my office. I am not there always. I suppose they were brought there by a messenger. I do not know who left any other copies of the paper at my office.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I joined the office of Reporter in October, 1878, and left it in June, 1880. I joined it again in April 1881. I have held the office from November last up to the present time. From June 1880 to April 1881, Mr. Tarkhadkur held the office of Reporter.

The case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HA[illegible]
"So cunningly devised that the outer [illegible] fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free [illegible] cess of air between the two."—[illegible] Post, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HA[illegible]
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated [illegible]

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CAUTION.—Purchasers [illegible] name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S" Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

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INFLAMMATORY DISEA[illegible]
RHEUMATISM
and GOUTY affections are cured by the application of POND'S EXTRACT.
HÆMORRHOIDS
or Piles, are cured with great [illegible] cation of POND'S EXTRACT. [illegible] highest reputation testify [illegible] dy for this obstinate and painful [illegible]
ACCIDENTS.
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, or Sprains [illegible] application of POND'S EXTRACT [illegible] bleeding, subdues swelling and [illegible] pain, and hastens the healing [illegible]
INFLAMED EYES.
POND'S EXTRACT IS
"A sovereign remedy for Inflamed Sore [illegible] Dr. A. E. Sumner reports one hundred and three cases (out of 130), of Egyptian Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes) in St. Peter's Hospital, being [illegible] POND'S EXTRACT. "This Extract was [illegible] one-half with water, and a cloth [illegible] over the [illegible]
[illegible]

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NT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 8.

the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

lowing, among other matters, were heard Lordship :—

POORNABAI, WIFE OF VENAYEK TRIMBUK.

Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, moved he petitions of the insolvent and her husband ard together, as the latter had also applied for benefit of the Act. They were both plaintiffs vexatious suit, which was dismissed by Sir arles Sargent; and in which the opposing creditors were the solicitors engaged for the insolvents. r. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, saying that the petition of Anpoornabai should be heard first. His Lordship directed that the two cases should be put down on the board next Wednesday for hearing one after the other.

RE JUGJEEVUNDAS HEMJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomonjee, applied that the case be restored to the board for the examination of witnesses, as the rule nisi granted in the case for the purpose had been dismissed last court day for want of appearance of the parties. A large amount was involved, and the parties had consented to the matter being restored to the board. The Commissioner remarked that there was negligence on the part of the solicitors of the parties in making a private arrangement between themselves, and not communicating with the court's officers. They should be more active. They were paid, and very well paid. The case came on for examination of witnesses, and the rule was dismissed for want of appearance. His Lordship refused the present application.

RE DORABJEE HORMUSJEE BATTIWALLA.

Messrs. Prescot and Winter had, on behalf of a creditor, obtained from the judge in chambers a summons requiring the insolvent to show cause why his salary should not be attached. Subsequently Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, obtained from the Commissioner a rule *nisi* requiring Messrs. Prescot and Winter to show cause why the attachment of his client's salary should not be raised. The rule came on for argument to-day, when Mr. Prescot contended that, as the summons had been granted in chambers, the matter ought to be discussed in chambers. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said that as the insolvent had filed his petition and schedule, it was probable that the chambers judge would refer the matter to be dealt with by the Commissioner. His Lordship decided to leave Mr. Mankar to make any application he thought proper to the judge in chambers, and then to apply to him, if necessary.

RE SORABJEE [illegible] MISTREE.

Mr. Mankar, for an opposing creditor, moved for a postponement, on the ground that witnesses had to be called from Bhosawul and Ahmedabad. The opposing creditor did not know that the case would be in the list to-day. The case was postponed for a fortnight.

RE WILLIAM CHARLES COLQUHOUN.

The insolvent in person applied for an interim order. The Commissioner told him that he had come down from Bhosawul, where all his creditors were; and although he would grant him an interim order now, it was probable that his petition, when it came on, would be dismissed, on the ground that his debts were contracted out of Bombay.

RE EDWIN RONALDSON.

The matter was to be called on to-day and dismissed for want of prosecution. The counsel for the opposing creditors not being present, it was allowed to stand over.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE Bombay Presidency district season reports for the week ended on the 28th Feb., are as follows :—

General Remarks.—Rabi harvest completed in some districts, in progress in others; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; fever and cattle-disease disappearing; prices generally steady.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; jowari maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; bajri 72 in Jamkhed and 54 in Kopergaon.

Sholapur.—Rabi harvest continues; jowari 77 pounds 4 tolas, bajri 60 pounds 16 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Karajghi, Kalghatgi, and Kod; public health generally good; cattle-disease in two talukas; rice 24, jowari 61 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Fever prevalent in mild form in some talukas; cattle-disease less; second crop plants on coast in ear; common rice in Karwar 17 seers, in district average 17½ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold; general health good; bajri 29, jowari 37 pounds per rupee.

Kurrachee.—Fever still continues; two cases of small-pox in Dadu; wheat, red rice and bajri—in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 38, in Dadu 23 and 48, in Tatta 23, 44, in Sujawal 18, 48, 56 pounds per rupee respectively.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvest progressing; health good; wheat 30 pounds, bajri 33 per rupee.

Baroda.—Rabi crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress; public health good; prices in Baroda city; bajri 31, common rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy; fever in Pardi; jowari 39 and nagli 52 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi still continuing; cattle-disease disappeared; bajri 47, wheat 31, jowri 67 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature cool on 22nd and 23rd, rose to 5° warm on 26th and fell to to 1° cool on 28th; vapour in air in defect of normal except on 28th; abnormal wind easterly on 25th and 26th; nil on all other days.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops progressing; average prices: bajri 39, jowari 62 pounds, in Poona bajri 41, jowari 52 pounds per rupee.

THE VICEROY AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

CALCUTTA, 6th March.

THE following reply from His Excellency the Viceroy to the address of the editors, Vernacular Press, has been published :—"Government House, Calcutta, 3rd March 1882. Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the address which you have presented to me upon the occasion of the repeal of Act IX. of 1878, generally known as the Vernacular Press Act. A measure imposing most serious restrictions upon the freedom of the press in India was naturally distasteful to me, but I felt it my duty not to decide hastily upon a subject of so much importance, and I determined to satisfy myself fully before I took action in the matter that the Act of 1878 could be removed from the statute-book with safety and with advantage to the country. After careful deliberation, I came, in conjunction with my colleagues, to the conclusion that the Vernacular Press Act might be repealed without danger, and I am convinced that the caution which the Government has thought it right to exercise in dealing with this question will give additional security for the future maintenance of the policy, which, as you remark, was inaugurated by that eminent man Lord Metcalfe, and to which I esteem it an honour to have been instrumental in returning. I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you heartily recognise the responsibilities which rest upon you as proprietors and editors of newspapers. Those responsibilities are, as you truly remark, of a grave nature. I do not doubt that you will so carry on the journals with which you are connected as to justify the confidence on the part of the Government of India of which you have just received so conspicuous a proof. A free press, wisely conducted, must always be of great assistance to the Government, and in my opinion the limited extent to which representative institutions exist in this country makes the possession of an unfettered press especially important. I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully. Ripon. To the representatives of the Vernacular Press, signatories to the memorial of the 28th February, 1882."—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

AN ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—A notorious convict, named Lalji, who was undergoing a sentence of nine years' imprisonment in the Hissar jail, succeeded in making good his escape last week. It is suspected that the man was aided by some of the jail officials. A reward of Rs. 300 has been offered for his capture.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 25th February there were 223 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27,1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 228 deaths, and the death-rate was 27·4 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 40 from cholera, 66 from fevers, 11 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 13 Christians, 152 Hindus, and 60 Muhammadans.

MADRAS.

THE SINKING OF THE HOPPER BARGES.—The Committee which was convened under the orders of Government, consisting of Colonel Weldon, Colonel Rogers, and the Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, President, for the purpose of inquiring into the accident to the hopper barges which sank in the harbour during the last cyclone, has, we hear, reported that three circumstances in connection with this unfortunate accident are to be regretted (1) that timely notice of the perilous condition of these vessels was not given to the Military Department; (2) that the rocket apparatus which had been reported to be ready by the Military Department who had sent it on the beach, was neglected to be brought into requisition for an undue length of time; and (3) the deficient arrangements in regard to communication between the Government Astronomer and the Marine Department.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY.—The General Meeting of the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore, was held on the 28th ultimo at the Company's Office. The net profits for the half-year were shown to be Rs. 68,836, which, with the balance carried forward from previous half-year, showed an available balance of Rs. 75,817. Of this Rs. 35,000 was disposed of as dividend for the half-year, being 7 per cent. on the capital, making the year's dividend up to 14 per cent. Rs. 35,000 more was added to the reserve fund, making it up to two lakhs, the remainder Rs. [illegible] being carried forward to the current half-year. The new mill, a splendid building, built by Frizzoni and Company, has been completed, and is now being fitted with engines and machinery; it is said to be in full working order in a few weeks.—*Pioneer.*

PAPER FROM ELEPHANT GRASS.—The Bally Paper Mills recently tried an experiment in paper making upon specimens of elephant grass received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. The specimens consisted of 144 bags of the grass, weighing 45 maunds, or [illegible]. The grass had been collected by Mr. E. Buckle, Deputy Commissioner, Maoobin. The upper half had been cut off and thrown away, and the lower half crushed and washed in water and dried, undergoing in the process a loss in weight of [illegible] per cent. The dried grass, on receipt at the mills, was boiled in caustic soda at 20 per cent., and bleached with bleaching powder at cent per cent. The paper made was pronounced a fair sample for a first trial, though the colour, it was said did not "come up particularly good." The stuff is described as easy of treatment. The authorities of the mills suggest that better results might be obtained by greater care in the production of the fibre.—*Pioneer.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the estate and effects of the late Thucker Ranchordass Meghjee, deceased :—

LOT NO. 1.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of fazendari vacant ground, with all materials of building situate at Small Colaba in Hamalwadi, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 76 square yards, little more or less, and bounded on the east by Eduljee Nowrojee public road, on the west by Hamalwadi Lane, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

LOT NO. 3.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1882, at 4-30 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the dwelling house situate at Small Colaba in Hamalwadi, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 12, and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards, and bounded on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Dajee Ganpat, and on the south by Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 4.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1882, at 5 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house situate at Small Colaba in Colewady Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 113, and containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east, west, and south by the public passage, and on the north partly by the property of Pratap Tricum and partly by the property of Govind Luximon.

LOT NO. 5.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1882, at 5-30 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house, situate at Small Colaba in Eduljee Nowrojee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 163, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Government property, on the west by the property of Nursey Bhoma Marwadi, on the north by the property of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, and on the south by Eduljee Nowrojee road.

LOT NO. 6.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with dwelling house or dharumshala, situate at Walkeshwar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and containing 460 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west partly by the property of Mangalgur Bawa, and partly by the vacant ground of Juggonath, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandoorung Sonar, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors to the receiver, or to the undersigned.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, March, 1882, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described at the times and places hereinafter mentioned at the instance of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esq., the second mortgagee thereof, subject to an indenture of first mortgage bearing date the 79th January, 1879, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esquire:—

Lot No. I.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. II On WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 907-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.—On WEDNESDAY, 22nd Mach 1882, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. IV.—On THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house by Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.—On FRIDAY, 24th March 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Oomercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars as to what amount is due under the said first mortgage and as to the conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. JANARDHAN and HORMUSJEE, attorneys for the said second mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow-street, No. 4, Fort.—Dated this 9th March 1882.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh bacon in canvas at 8 annas a lb.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1882.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the audited Balance sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 11th March, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, for the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 25th February, 1882.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will from this day be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac Bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	6	2	8	0
Small	3	1	[illegible]	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	1	3	0
Medium	2	0	14	0
Small	1½	0	10	6
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	8	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	14	0
Medium	1½	0	8	0
Small	1	0	5	6
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	8	0
Small	1	0	5	6
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	14	0
Small	2	0	14	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	14	0
Small	2	0	14	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	14	0
Small	2	0	14	0
DRAWBACK BILLS......... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	2	0	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	14	0
Small	1	0	5	6
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0	14	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT CLEARANCE	2	0	14	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0	14	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	14	0
IMPORT ENTY-GUNPOWDER ...	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	14	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	14	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	11	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	14	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0	14	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL ...	3	1	5	0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1	5	0

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, with the Undersigned, the celebrated XEREZ SHERRIES from Messrs. WISDOM & WARTER, the well-known Almacenistas or those who press the grapes and rear the Vine.

Dry Sherry .... Rs. 18 per doz.
Manzanilla .... 21 "
Fino Palma .... 24 "

All the above are in excellent condition. Any wine not approved of, will be received back. Retailed by Messrs. Morenas & Co., Medows-street. Sample bottles at whole-sale prices.

WARDEN & CO.,
Bombay Agents.

35, Medows-street, Fort.

ROYAL CHARTER.

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY,

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
Price......	Rs. 58	Rs. 61

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

The Proprietors beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is *now* the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other Manufacturers of Spirits offering the productions of their Distilleries under the name of "Glenlivet Whisky."

	Credit	Cash
Old Vatted Glenlivet..........	Rs. 22	Rs. 21
Do. Special Reserve ...	24	23

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

A SURGEON, I. M. D., of 10 years service, desires this month or the beginning of April a FREE PASSAGE per Canal steamer for himself and child of 5 years old in return for his professional services during the homeward voyage.

Direct, Medical Officer, 1st B. C., Cawnpore.

HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES!
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for Station, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just landed ex. S. S. "Bretton Hall," a Mail-phaeton, with head double folding, sliding steps, and lady's back rest, complete, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

A handsome, light built Landaulette manufactured at the Royal Carriage Factory in London.

An English-built Victoria, with a moveable driving-box.

A set of English four-in-hand harness.

A few sets of English single harness

A powerful weight-carrying Bay Galloway, up to 14 stone. Price moderate.

A nearly new D. B. Express Rifle, 500 bore, by W. Adams, with all its fittings, in case complete. Price Rs. 275.

A large collection of China and Japan Vases, Plates, &c. &c.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts ... ...per doz. Rs. 12
Pints ... ... " " 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, charateristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints.	Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz.	Rs. 27

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE the only Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their Business was founded, in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

Every description of suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers, and detailed Lists of them on application.

Address us either at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore

Our Agents are to be found at all the principal Stations in India.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish. ...	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ...	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE :—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ... Net Cash	80

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ...	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Cleste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators.. Price	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ... Price	Rs. 300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II... ... Price	650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

		Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from	75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... "	18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match...	... "	30	
Cambric Costumes " " " ...	... "	20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... "	18	
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... "	15	
Long Sealskin Jackets	... "	75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	... "	7	
Warm Ulsters	... "	15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... "	25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... "	8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... "	5	
Warm Petticoats	... "	8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.

ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever

ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTIONS

Fancy Colored Linen, Drill Suits, Cool and Comfortable Wear for the Coming Hot Season, Rs. 12 to 14.

TWEEDS, TWEEDS, TWEEDS.

Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted ...	Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do.	25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit...	33 to [illegible]
Fine Blue Serge Coats and Trousers	25 to [illegible]

HATS AND HELMETS FROM Re. 1 AND UPWARDS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND NECKTIES AT HALF COST PRICE.

ALLANS,
5, HUMMUM-STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE always on their scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry, to suit buyers. They draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one, not more than four gallons.

Plated Taps and ock Taps can be supplied.

Quarter Casks of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry can also be supplied.

	Per Imperial, Cash. Rs.	a.
Of COGNAC we have One Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8
Two Stars, superior	[illegible]	4
Three Stars, fine old	[illegible]	0
Four Stars, very superior old pale	15	0

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Of SHERRY we have MANZANILLA, a clean dry Wine.		
Per Imperial Gallon	8	0
Per Quarter-cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Of WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12

Empty Jars for the above, 1 gall., Rs. 2 ; 2 galls., Rs. 3 ; 4 galls., Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit, Rs. 4 each.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A thoroughbred Chesnut Waler Mare, 16 hands, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, grand mover and good jumper, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Arab Horse, 14-2 high, handsome Charger, and carries a lady, also good in harness, Rs. 800. A Chesnut Waler Gelding, 15 hands, quiet and showy in saddle, up to weight, Rs. 700.

A T. B. Black Waler Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old, goes in harness, grand saddle horse, fast, and a good fencer, Rs. 500.

A Dark Iron Grey Chargosh, up to weight, good Pony for hill work, Rs. 400.

A wellbred Bay Waler Gelding, 14-3 high, 6 years old, broken to harness, good dog-cart horse, Rs. 500.

A powerful Bay Deccan Pony, 13-1½ high, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness, Rs. 200.

A Dark Iron Grey C. B. Horse, 14-2 high, age 4 years, good saddle horse, also broken to harness, Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 21st February, 1882.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

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EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

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This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
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THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS,
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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AGENTS:—THE [illegible] MACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and [illegible]

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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1870.......... £1,924,042 3 5 | 1880.......... £4,528,542 11 9

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL........	[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" [illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL........	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs. 2,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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12. The Most Economical Management.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

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Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.
TRAMWAY.

THE Commissioners are prepared to receive tenders for granting the concession for a period of years, for laying down lines and running a Tramway of 4' 8½" gauge in this Municipality.

The length of the Tramway, single and double, would be not less than six miles, probably extending to twelve miles or more.

Applications for further information should be made in writing addressed to the Secretary.

Tenders to be accompanied by specifications and plans, and to be submitted under sealed cover, endorsed "TENDER FOR TRAMWAY," within [illegible] on which date they will be opened.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE

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PANNE, GOLD MEDAL
VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER
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